The CRISIS

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1953 15c

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM IN A TRANSITION YEAR

NAACP ANNUAL REPORT

44th Year . . . 1952

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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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IN THIS ISSUE

August-September, 1953

COVER
Louilyn L. Funderburk, Summa cum laude, Johnson C. Smith University

PHI BETA KAPPA AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY—*By Ruth D. Wilson* ... 393

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1952-1953—
News and pictures of college graduates ... 397

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES
$5,000 TO NAACP SCHOOL CASES ... 420

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
CONTRIBUTES $1,500 TO ASSOCIATION ... 421

DEPARTMENTS

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS ... 413

44TH ANNUAL NAACP CONFERENCE ... 422

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 44TH ANNUAL NAACP CONFERENCE ... 426

LEGAL DIRECTORY ... 448

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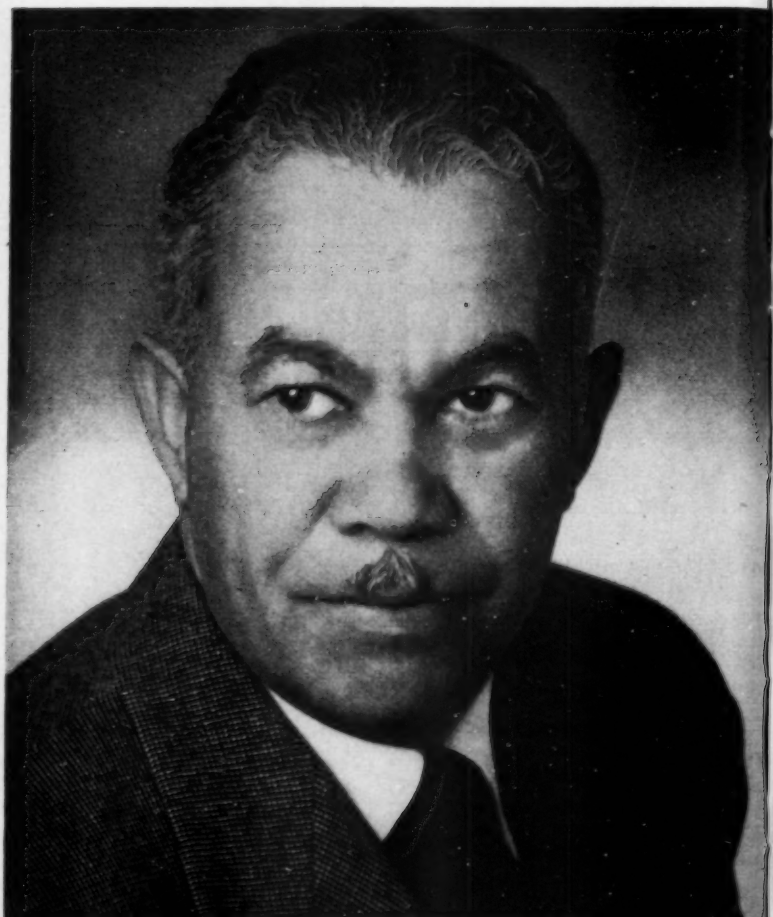


PAUL R. WILLIAMS, ARCHITECT

38th Spingarn Medalist, June, 1953

(*See page* 424)

Phi Beta Kappa at Howard University

By Ruth Dannenhower Wilson

WHEN at their Triennial Convention in September, 1952, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa awarded chapters to Fisk and Howard universities the action meant a great deal more than just the adding of two more chapters to the hundred and fifty-eight already in existence. When it was my privilege on April 8, 1953, to attend the installation of Howard University's Gamma Chapter of the District of Columbia it was apparent that the creation of these two chapters, the first in Negro colleges, was of especial significance in three ways.

First, this high academic recognition marks a milestone in the progress against heavy odds of Negro colleges of liberal arts. For in eighty-five years Fisk and Howard have attained a standard which some of the white universities have had more than two hundred and fifty years to reach, notably William and Mary where the Society was started and Yale and Harvard which had the second and third chapters.

The struggle of Negro colleges of liberal arts started after Emancipation when southern opposition was strong against higher education for Negroes except in normal colleges or those that gave training for missionary work in Africa. Later the colleges of liberal arts met succesful opposition from a powerful leader of their own group, Booker T. Washington, who was able to raise huge sums for vocational colleges. His policy met one need of the times but even Booker T. Washington towards the end of his life publicly admitted that "it took a trained intelligence to teach even the driving of a nail straight."

The Second Morrill Act in 1892 created land-grant colleges for Negroes in which vocational work was mandatory and which still exist in seventeen southern or border states. While vocational institutions were thriving, the years between 1895 and

RUTH DANENHOWER WILSON, *who worked for many years to get Phi Beta Kappa chapters into Negro colleges, lives in New York City.*

1917 were those of starvation for Negro colleges of liberal arts. They managed somehow to keep alive clinging desperately to Horace Mann's belief in "the perfectibility of the race through education." Old buildings ran down, new construction was at a standstill except for an occasional Carnegie Library and overworked faculties struggled on with scanty equipment and starvation salaries. After the lean years various foundations came to the rescue giving large sums, usually with the requirement that equal amounts should be raised by the colleges. The improvement and addition of secondary schools by other foundations were of immense help in providing better preparation for colleges entrance.

RISING COSTS

For the past ten years the rising costs of maintaining the enlarged and improved colleges have been met by the United Negro College Fund in which thirty-one privately supported institutions share. Howard University does not share this fund, because, while operating under an elected board of trustees, it regularly receives appropriations from the Department of the Interior.

All these financial contributions plus many from graduates of these colleges have helped put several of them on a par with the best of the old, well-endowed, and largely white colleges in all parts of this country. This equality has been recognized for some years by accrediting boards and by the recognition of credits in student transfers and in admittance to graduate schools. The cachet of equality with the best in education has now been put on Fisk and Howard by their chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, a society which as an editorial in the New York Times noted "has no basis for existence except the love of learning and the desire to reward it." It is probable that several other Negro Colleges of liberal arts meet the standards of Phi Beta Kappa and may soon be awarded chapters.

The second significance of Phi Beta Kappa chapters at Fisk and Howard is a proof of changing attitudes of southern educators. When New Englanders came to Howard to teach the children of slaves, southern opinion scoffed at the idea of higher education for Negroes. Dr. Mordecai Johnson brought out these points when he responded to the greetings brought to Howard's new chapter by Professor Hastings of Brown University on behalf of the United Chapters, by Dean Henry Graton Doyle for the Alpha Chapter of George Washington University, and Profesor Leo J. Brady for Catholic University of America. Dr. Johnson spoke of how faculty members of these two chapters in the District of Columbia had shown "an evangelical zeal" in securing for Howard's application the endorsement of the southeastern zone of Phi Beta Kappa Chapters, a zone that includes all the states of the Deep South. This endorsement had great influence at the Triennial meeting last September where the applications of Howard and Fisk received a larger number of affirmative votes than did some of the "white" colleges that had applied.

The third great significance of the chapters at Fisk and Howard is that

the recognization of the high scholastic standards of these two Negro colleges will probably lead to similar recognition of several others and will thus hasten the entrance of white students to these institutions and the gradual disappearance from the American scene of Negro colleges as such. In the hope that by Supreme Court decision all segregation in education will be declared unconstitutional several Negro colleges have already opened their doors to white students, notably Atlanta University, Bethune-Cookman College and Lincoln University. Howard has for some time had a mixed faculty and in several of its schools a mixed student body. When it is well recognized that the standards of many Negro colleges are as high as those of the best predominantly "white" institutions white students will be more eager to enter them. Thus the integration will come that is the hope and aim of the United Negro College Fund, and of all "men of good will."

At Howard's installation the commemorative address was made by Dr. Ralph Bunche, a former member of Howard's faculty. Dr. Bunche, particularly addressed the fourteen undergraduate members who had just received their keys, prophesying that they would have a brilliant future if they remained true to the moral and intellectual ideals of Phi Beta Kappa and urging them, however succesful they might be, never to stop working for the full integration to first class citizenship of all members of their ethnic group. Then Dr. Bunche gave personal experiences that showed how far integration had progressed in the past fifteen years, yet how much still remained to be accomplished. He expressed a belief that American democracy in spite of all its shortcomings has far more to offer Negroes than does any other form of government, and he said that percentage-wise fewer Negro than white Americans had become Communists. He also urged all Americans to support the United Nations.

OUTSTANDING EVENT

All in all the installation of the Gamma Chapter of the District of Columbia at Howard University was an outstanding event. It aroused the interest of the student body so much that large numbers of them for whom there was no room in the chapel stood outside on a cool, showery evening to hear the program through the windows—an evidence of interest which Carl Billman, executive secretary of the United Chapters, said he had never seen at any other installation.

Dr. Alain Locke, chairman of the department of philosophy, who had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard in 1908, is chairman of the Gamma Chapter and presided at the public session. He was congratulated by President Johnson as having worked for over thirty years towards getting a chapter and for seeing it an accomplished fact while he was still on Howard's faculty. The other faculty members of the Gamma Chapter and the colleges at which they were elected to Phi Beta Kappa are as follows:

Robert Percy Barnes, Chemistry, Amherst College, 1921; William J. Bauduit, Mathematics, University of Chicago, 1911; David Blackwell,

Mathematics, University of Illinois, 1938; Sterling A. Brown, English, Williams College, 1922; Will Mercer Cook, Romance Languages, Amherst College, 1925; Arthur P. Davis, English, Columbia College, 1927; Owen Dodson, Drama, Bates College, 1936; Collerohe Krassovsky, Sociology, University of Michigan, 1934;Edward E. Lewis, Economics, Columbia College, 1924; Rayford W. Logan, History, Williams College, 1917; Allen D. Maxwell, Astronomy, University of California, 1923; Roscoe L. McKinney, Anatomy, Bates College, 1925; Merze Tate, History, Radcliffe College, 1941; Caroline F. Ware, Social Work, Vassar College, 1919; Max Judd Wasserman, Economics, Cornell University, 1919; Leon E. Wright, Religion, Boston University, 1934.

NEW NAACP LIFE MEMBER *Edward S. Kimbrough (right) hands his $500 membership check to assistant field secretary, Bernard Brown, as Martin Blanton, member Chicago branch, looks on. Given in memory of his wife, the late Dr. Marie Fellows Kimbrough (picture in background), the membership is one of several life memberships secured by the Chicago, Illinois, branch.*

The American Negro In College

1952-1953

THIS, the forty-second annual educational number of *The Crisis*, sketches the Negro college graduate for 1952-1953. Bear in mind that this is an outline, because the picture is incomplete. Many details which we would like to put in are omitted because we do not have them. For, as in past years, we have had to depend upon volunteer information, since we have no staff to make a complete survey. Moreover, many schools did not return our questionnaires and more and more of the racially mixed institutions have given up the practice of keeping records by race. Furthermore, Howard university, the largest of the Negro schools, is not included in this compilation.

According to our information, there were 46,762 Negro students enrolled in Negro and mixed colleges during the academic year 1952-1953. Of this number, 45,170 were enrolled in the various colored colleges and 1,592 in racially mixed institutions. As compared with our figures for last year, there were 4,748 more Negro students enrolled in college during 1952-53 than during 1951-52. Of the racially mixed institutions, Ohio State reported the largest enrollment of Negro students, 735.

The questionnaire replies report a grand total of 5,913 graduates from all institutions. This is 186 more than we reported last year.

There were 5,543 bachelor degrees of various types, 354 masters, 13 doctors of philosophy, 2 doctors of education, 61 doctors of medicine, 30 doctors of dental surgery, and various miscellaneous diplomas and certificates.

Meharry Medical college enrolled 450. Sixty graduates received the M.D. degree, 30 the D.D.S., 10 finished nursing, 1 received an M.S. in biochemistry, 4 received certificates in clinical laboratory technology, and 5 received diplomas in dental hygiene.

The Atlanta university school of social work, a graduate school, enrolled 74 and graduated 30 with master degrees in social work.

Southern university again heads the list in enrollment with 2,924 students. However, this is 309 less than the school reported last year. Prairie View, Texas Southern, and Florida A & M all report an enrollment of more than 2,000, whereas last year only two schools, Southern university and Texas Southern report enrollments in the two thousand bracket.

Ranking graduates and statistics:

Highest honor graduates at Fisk were Etta Ann Zuber and Janeria Mae Franklin, both summa cum laude. Miss Zuber was a Gabriel scholarship sophomore 1950-51 on the basis of grades as ranking woman student in the freshman year; elected to Sigma Upsilon Pi honor fraternity at the end of her junior year 1951-52; elected to Delta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa 1952-53 as well as to Who's Who Among Colleges and Universities; and she receives a teaching fellowship in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin for 1953-54.

Miss Franklin was recipient of the Fisk four-year scholarship 1949-50; the Gabriel scholarship on basis of grades as second ranking woman student in her freshman year; in 1951-52 she was an exchange student for one semester to Whittier college and she was elected in 1952-53 to Who's Who Among Colleges and Universities.

First and second honor graduates at Paine were Annie Pearl Thomas and Ethel Mae Chavis, respectively. Douglass Tate was highest honor graduate at Oakwood. And Mary Louise McCoy graduated summa cum laude from Southern.

Highest honor graduate at Langston was Thurmel Banks; at Lincoln (Pa), Martin Luther Kilson, Jr.; at Morehouse, Ivory Lee Lyons.

Mr. Lyons was awarded a three-year fellowship by the Danforth Foundation to finance his study towards the doctorate at any university of his choice. (James King, Jr., has been given a similar grant). Mr. Lyons was the recipient also of the most coveted prize at Morehouse, the J. J. Starks prize, "awarded annually to that student who shall from his record be deemed the most helpful Christian gentleman as well as a faithful student."

At Miner Teachers, Laurice Patterson graduated summa cum laude; and at Virginia State, Evelyn Marie Thomas.

Samuella Gray was ranking graduate at Clark; Marie Anderson at Tougaloo; and Eleanor Jean Fry at Prairie View.

Bishop college reports Mrs. Eunice Morris-Andrews as highest honor graduate; Kentucky State, Algernon DeLong Seace and Letha Cofield; Allen, Helen Corley and Parker Ann Hill, first and second honors, respectively; American Baptist, Alonzo Washington; Benedict, Haskell Murray, a blind student who graduated summa cum laude; South Carolina State, Calverta Davis; Fayetteville State, Georgianna Granger; and Morris Brown, Edwina Woodard.

Anderson Pollard graduated with highest honors from Atlanta University School of Social Work; Dorothy Lee Turner, Shaw; Harold Booker, Wiley; Camilla Jackson Williams, Coppin State; Elva Steward, Texas Southern; Mrs. Nelwyn Greene Patrick, Huston-Tillotson; Gail G. Frazier, Central State; and Clarence Maultsby, Jr., Talladega.

Tennie Criddle and Clementine Hatcher finished cum laude at Jarvis Christian. First and second honor graduates at Bennett were Bettye Jean Washington and Hazel Reese, respectively. Louis Randall was highest honor graduate at Morgan State.

Clifford Blake, Jr., and Dorothy Crawford were cum laude graduates at

LEON RICHARDSON, *summa cum laude, and Mildred Harrington, magna cum laude, Claflin.*

Morris. Louise Allen was summa cum laude graduate at Agricultural and Mechanical, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Francis Middleton and Francis Cutchin were honor graduates at St. Augustine's.

Winston-Salem Teachers reports Dorothy Young as graduating with the highest honors. At Morristown Normal the honor graduate is George McCravy, Jr. Virginia Union's highest honor graduate is Edward Nash. Nash is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, and has been accepted for the Medical School of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville for the fall term beginning September, 1953.

Lincoln (Mo.) names Lillian Gines as its highest honor graduate. At Butler Lois Lee was highest honor graduate. John Roberts, an A. B. from Paine '40, received his B. D. with highest honors from Gammon Theological.

Mildred Mackston graduated with highest honor, with a total point average of 2.56, from Philander Smith. She also achieved distinction in "field" based upon the senior comprehensive examination for the spring of 1953. Joycelyn Jones also graduated with highest honors with a total quality point average of 2.57 and distinction in "field" in July 1952.

Maryland State at Princess Anne lists Elisha Kane as graduating with honors; Dillard lists Denise Humphrey; Jackson, Lelia Lewis; and at Fort Valley the registrar reports Isaac Martin, Jr. Mr. Martin received an A. B. with a major in history.

Barbara Williams was the highest honor graduate at Tuskegee Institute; Laquita Funderburk, summa cum laude at John C. Smith; Frank Smith, cum laude at West Virginia State; Maxine Ormond, highest honor at Livingstone. Miss Ormond received her B. S. degree in business education.

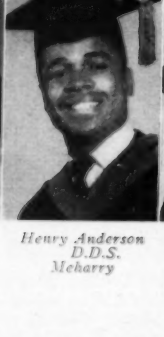
At Stowe Teachers Doris Turner was the highest honor graduate. Claflin reports, summa cum laude, Theodore Nicholson, Charlotte Holmes, Leon Richardson, and Leonard Armstrong; and, magna cum laude, Diana Adam-

MRS. BELLA MURRAIN, *president of the graduating class at Fayetteville, was for 20 years a missionary with her husband in Africa.*

Helen Corley
Cum laude
Allen

Verdelle Sullivan
Honors
Florida A&M

Louise Eagan
Dental hygiene
Meharry

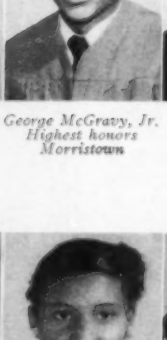


Henry Anderson
D.D.S.
Meharry

Beverly Tamman
Highest honors
Cheyney State

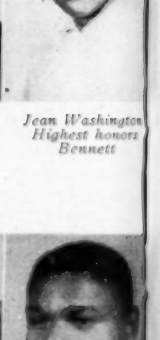
Lelia Lewis
Highest honors
Jackson

Mrs. Bertha Rhoda
M.S.
U. of Illinois

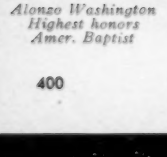


George McGravy, Jr.
Highest honors
Morristown

Tennie Criddle
Cum laude
Jarvis

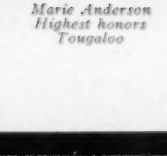


Jean Washington
Highest honors
Bennett

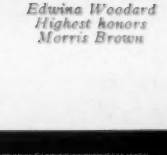


Alonzo Washington
Highest honors
Amer. Baptist

Denise Humphry
Magna cum laude
Dillard



Marie Anderson
Highest honors
Tougaloo



Edwina Woodard
Highest honors
Morris Brown

Clifford Blake, J
Cum laude
Morris

son, Kelley White, and Mildred Harrington.

Elizabeth Outland was highest honor graduate at Knoxville; Beverly Mae Tomman, at Cheyney State Teachers; Raymond Knight, at Savannah State; and Novella Totten, magna cum laude, at Bluefield State.

Meharry reports the following honor graduates: Frank Staggers in medicine; Henry Anderson in dentistry; Malinda Hollinger in nursing; Albert Maclin in clinical laboratory technology; and Emma Eagen in dental hygiene.

Florida A and M college reports the following honor graduates: Rupert Seals, Verdette Sullivan, and Lillie Hicks.

Two senior women students at Howard, both graduates of Dunbar high school, were awarded Lucy E. Moten fellowships for study in England, Scotland, and France during the past summer. They were Barbara Edmonds and Ann Heggans, English and French majors, respectively, in the college of liberal arts.

Three students in the Howard school of medicine were awarded two-month summer fellowships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The recipients, Bettie Graves, Benjamin Dyett, and Marguerite Lewis, used the fellowships to get experience in certain types of clinical work and research.

Miss Graves was awarded a fellowship in physical medicine and rehabilitation and she worked with Dr. Robert Darling at the college of physicians and surgeons of Columbia university. Mr. Dyett received his fellowship in public health and preventive medicine and worked with Dr. Paul Cornely at Freedmen's hospital. Miss Lewis's fellowship was in medicine and the related biological and physical sciences and she worked with Dr. Jack White at Freedmen's.

James Montgomery of Birmingham, Alabama, won two first prizes and two other honorable mention awards at the annual Howard college of medicine honors and oath day ceremonies on June 4.

Robert Williams of Newport, Rhode Island, was graduated with honors from Northeastern university, Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, in June. He received a B. S. degree in electrical engineering. He was active in extra-curricular organizations in the engineering field and is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Institute of Radio Engineers. He was elected to the Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi engineering honor societies.

Ohio State University enrolled 735 Negro students, distributed as follows: 515 undergraduate, 189 graduate, and 31 in various professional schools. Seven graduates were awarded the Ph. D. degree. They were Gilbert Porter, James Stuart, William Banks, Louis Austin, Maxwell Brooks, Ralph Bryson, and Kenneth Miller. One was awarded the M. D. degree, Cyrus Greene; one the D. V. M. cum laude, Keith Pittman; and twenty-four, various types of M. A. degrees.

Tufts college awarded degrees to Clarence Jones, A. B.; Grace Lyttle and Charles Gaines, B. S.'s in education; and Marie Davies-Johnson, a D. M. D.

Since Carnegie Institute of Technology keeps no lists of students by race, there is no way of knowing the number of Negroes enrolled in the various departments. However, CIT reports Leroy Sellers as receiving a Master of Social Work and Jewel Allison Hairston a B. S. in social science.

Miss Hairston, a native of Pittsburgh, graduated from Schenley high in 1948. She was class treasurer, member of the student council, the debate club, the historical society, and the Thespians. She achieved a similar record at CIT as a member of the Cameron Choir, vice-president of Mortar Board (women's honorary society), and an officer of the Roger Williams Fellowship As-

Samuella Gray
Magna cum laude
Clark

Isaac Martin, Jr.
Highest honors
Fort Valley

Charlotte Outland
Highest honors
Knoxville

Camilla Williams
Highest honors
Coppin State

Joan McWilliams
Honors
Clark

Etta Zuber
Summa cum laude
Fisk

Roger Wilkins
A.B.
U. of Michigan

Wm. Thomas, II
B.S.
W. Va. Wesleyan

Walter Petry, Jr.
B.S. honors
Manhattan

Carl Mitchell
M.A.
Marshall

Dorothy Crawford
Cum laude
Morris

Kelley White
Magna cum laude
Claflin

Laurice Patterson
Summa cum laude
Miner Teachers

Oscar Rogers, Jr.
S.T.B.
Harvard divinity

Theodore Nichol
Summa cum laud
Claflin

Mary Allen
Summa cum laude
A.&N., Pine Bluff

Gail Frazier
Highest honors
Central State

James Edmonds
Mus. B.
Oberlin

Maxine Ormond
Highest honors
Livingstone

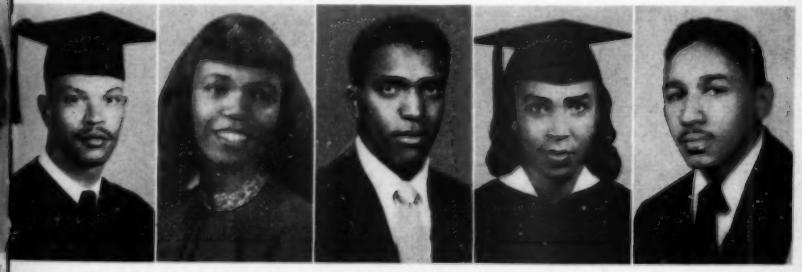
Elisha Kane
Honors
Maryland State

sociation, which is the student Baptist group of Pittsburgh. She was also one of the leaders in forming "Panel of Americans," an interfaith, interracial student group.

James L. Phillips made the dean's list at Washington & Jefferson college, Washington, Pennsylvania. Oscar Rogers, Jr., was awarded an S. T. B. by the Harvard Divinity School. Mr. Rogers won second prize of $35 in the Billings Prize Speaking Contest. The Harvard Medical School awarded an M. D. to Granville Coggs. Five American Negroes plus two foreign, one from Nigeria and one from the British West Indies, were enrolled in the medical school.

Lawrence Colbert finished the University of Bridgeport with academic honors. Maude Fagans received an M. S. from the same institution.

The University of Nebraska awarded a B. S. in education to George Phillips, an M. S. to Johnnye Martin, and M. A. to Ralph Slaughter, a B. S. in electrical engineering to Churley Jones, a B. S. in education to Charles Bell, a B. S. in agriculture to Cyril Bright, a B. S. in education to Mattie Elizabeth, an A. B. to Claude Murray, and an M. A. to the Rev. Mr. Forrest Stith.



Algernon Seace
Highest honors
Ky. State

Dean Williams
Highest honors
Tuskegee

Joseph Howell
A.B.
Oberlin

G. Granger
Highest honors
Fayetteville

Frank Staggers
M.D.
Meharry

Letha Cofield
Honors
Ky. State

Marie Maultsby
Honors
Talladega

Lillie Hicks
Honors
Florida A&M

Rupert Seals
Honors
Florida A&M

Shirley Atkins
A.B.
W. Va. Wesleyan

Jean Fry
Highest honors
Prairie View

John Middeton
Highest honors
St. Augustine's

Edmund Nash
Highest honors
Virginia Union

Frank Smith
Cum laude
W. Va. State

Samuella Gray
Magna cum laude
Clark

Evelyn Thomas
Highest honors
Va. State

Mrs. Nelwyn Patrick
Highest honors
Huston-Tillotson

Ralph Bryson
Ph.D.
Ohio State

Clementine Hatcher
Cum laude
Jarvis

Leroy Randall
Highest honors
Morgan State

The University of Omaha reports the following Negro graduates: Ruth Baltimore, B. S. in education; Doris Brooks, B. S. in business administration; Evelyn Montgomery, M. S. in education; Robert Rose and Millicent Wheeler, B. S.'s in education.

Union Theological Seminary awarded B. D. degrees to Charles Shelby Brooks, Richard Stenhouse, Joseph Tucker, and Charles Pratt, Jr.

Roger W. Wilkins, a graduate of the University of Michigan, was very active in extra-curricular activities during his college career. During his sophomore year, he was president of the student chapter of the NAACP and the following year he was elected to the student governing body, the Student Legislature, where he served for a year, first as chairman of the human relations committee, and then as a cabinet member in charge of personnel and projects. He was in 1953 president of the Literature, Science, and Arts class, which had about 760 members. He was a member of two men's honorary societies, the Sphinx during his junior year, and the Michigamus, of which he was treasurer, during his senior year.

The following are the first Negro students to graduate from West Virginia Wesleyan college, Buckhannon, West Virginia:

Shirley Atkins, A. B.; Samuel Chic, B. S.; Howard Cox, B. S., cum laude; and William Thomas.

William C. Thomas III, who received his B. S. from West Virgina Wesleyan, was active while in college in the Methodist Student Movement, the Fellowship Team, the Christian Service Fellowship, and the local chemical society, the Benzene Ring. He was also active in the band, orchestra, and choir.

The West Virginia Wesleyan dean, A. A. Schoolcraft, writes as follows about their experience with Negro students:

"These are the first Negro students ever to be graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College. We first admitted Negro students as college degree candidates in September, 1949. Prior to that time we had an occasional student in evening classes, summer sessions, or regular term—almost always teachers earning credits toward renewal of certificates.

"Our experience with our Negro students have been highly gratifying. They have been good students, and good citizens. We have not had the slightest difficulty with any one of them. We shall be glad to have many more."

At Berea college, Berea, Kentucky, Jessie Mae Reasor was elected an associate member of Tau Kappa Alpha. At Williams college, Williamstown, Massachusetts, Hannibal Hamlin Madden, Jr., B. A. '52, is doing graduate work as a graduate assistant in physics. Williams enrolls three Negro students as of this report.

Newark, New Jersey, co-ed Florida Beach, a two-time chemistry award winner and an honor graduate of Centrale State college received an appointment to a teaching assistantship in the department of chemistry at the University of Kansas. Miss Beach is going to study for her M. Sc. degree in chemistry.

William F. Robinson, assistant professor of political science at Central State, received his Ph. D. degree from New York university on June 10.

At Manhattan college, New York City, Walter J. Petry, Jr., received his B. S. degree with honor. He was an associate editor of the *Quarterly*, the college literary magazine; second vice-president of the National Federation of Catholic Colored Students; at one time a president of the Spanish club and secretary of the history club; and a member of Epsilom Esquina Ti, school honor society; of Phi Alpha Theta, national honor history society; and of Pen and Sword, school honor extra-curricular society.

Simmons college, Boston, Massachu-

Mildred Mackston
Magna cum laude
Philander Smith

Elizabeth Reese
Honors
Bennett

Sandra Lee
Highest honors
Butler

Albert Maclin
Clin. lab. tech.
Meharry

Robert Williams
B.S., honors
Northeastern

Calverta Davis
Highest honors
S. C. State

Ivory Lyons
Highest honors
Morehouse

Dorothy Turner
Honors
Shaw

Haskell Murray
Summa cum laude
Benedict

Mary McCoy
Summa cum laude
Southern

Novella Totten
Magna cum laude
Bluefield State

Dois Turner
Honors
Stowe Teachers

Malinda Hollinger
B.S., nursing
Meharry

Lillian Gines
Highest honors
Lincoln (Mo.)

Elva Steward
Summa cum laude
Texas Southern

setts, graduated the following Negro students, all with Master of Science degrees:

Peggy Adams, Herbert Boykin, Leona Houston, William Lewis, and Ruth Marshall; the following received Bachelor of Science degrees: Joan Hutchins, Geraldine Jackson, Juanita Jackson, and Jocelyn Walker.

Juanita Jackson, who graduated in the School of Science, is a member of the honor society of Simmons college, the Academy. Joan Hutchins was a very active member of the Modern Dance Club and a featured dancer in their performances.

Smith college conferred degrees upon the following Negro students: Joyce Finley and Frances White, B. A.'s; Gladys Turner, M. A.; and Master of Social Science degrees upon Anna Silvers, Mrs. Arline Edwards, Janie Gray, and Mrs. Johnnie Williams.

Miss Finley was president of her college dormitory during her senior year, and during her junior year was in Geneva, Switzerland, with the Smith College Junior Year of International Study. She was a member of the college radio staff; chairman of the Sophomore Carnival and of the Push Committee, a group of outstanding sophomores chosen to assist seniors at graduation. She was on the dean's list from her freshman year and graduated cum laude in government.

Miss Frances White was on the dean's list for several years and was a member of the interracial committee for three years.

Daisy Winona Nicholas of Orange, New Jersey, who graduates in 1954, is chairman of the Honor Board, elected by a student body of 2200 students to this top student government office. In this position she is chairman of the board which administers the academic honor system. The Honor Board chairman is one of four top student government offices at Smith college. She is a member of Push Committee, the Freshman Choir, Junior Ushers (outstanding juniors who carry the Ivy Chain at commencement), secretary of the glee club; and program chairman of the interrace group. She is taking an honors program in sociology.

At Oberlin college degrees were conferred upon the following Negro students:

Louise Ellington, Joseph Howell, and Dorothy Mae Prince, A. B.'s; James Edmons and Donza James, Mus. B.'s; Jacqueline Johnson, Mus. M.; William Burton, A. M., graduate school of theology; Sterling Lavon Long and Giles Shivers, B. D.'s; Norman Rates, S. T. M.; and Mrs. Tella Cole DeBose, Mus. M.

We give below a breakdown of other degrees and certificates conferred as well as statistics of enrollments and degrees awarded by the schools answering our questionnaire:

HONORARY DEGREES

School	*Degree*	*Number Conferred*
Morgan State College	Doctor of Laws	4
Virginial State College	Doctor of Laws	1
Central State College		3
Virginia Union Univ.	Doctor of Divinity	3
Lincoln Univ. (Mo.)	Doctor of Humanities	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Education	1

HONORARY DEGREES (*Continued*)

Allen Univ.	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Music	1
Johnson C. Smith Univ.	Doctor of Science	2
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Morris Brown College	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Shaw Univ.	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Education	1
Morehouse College	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Claflin College	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Livingstone College	Doctor of Divinity	4
Morris College	Doctor of Divinity	2
Knoxville College	Doctor of Letters	1
	Doctor of Divinity	1
Lincoln Univ. (Pa.)	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
	Doctor of Laws	2
Butler College	Doctor of Divinity	2
Gammon Theological Sem.	Doctor of Divinity	3
	Total	51

A breakdown of other degrees and certificates follows:

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Louis G. Austin	Ohio State
William M. Banks	Ohio State
Maxwell Roy Brooks	Ohio State
Ralph J. Bryson	Ohio State
Paul Clifford	Univ. of Chicago
Grady Davis	Boston
Winona Lipman	Columbia
Kenneth C. Miller	Ohio State
Luna Mishoe	New York Univ.
Harold T. Pinkett	American
Gilbert L. Porter	Ohio State
William P. Robinson	New York Univ.
James L. Stuart	Ohio State

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Cleveland Franks	Columbia
Grant Schockley	Columbia

BACHELOR OF LAWS

William O. Cain	Univ. of Detroit
Hayes T. Dabney	Univ. of Detroit
Norman J. Grubbs	Univ. of Detroit
Ester B. LaMarr	Univ. of Detroit
Marjorie McGowan	Univ. of Detroit
James Arthur Pearson	Ohio State
Gerald D. White	Univ. of Detroit

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Elizabeth Ann DeShield	Univ. of Detroit

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

Goldie Venson	Ohio State
Estella Marie Bady	Ohio State

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Cyrus Theodore Greene	Ohio State

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Medicine	60
Dentistry	30
Nursing	10
M.S. in Biochemistry	1
Certificates in Clinical Laboratory Technology	4
Dip. in Dental Hygiene	5
Total	110

BACHELOR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Clark Wilmer Butler	Ohio State

BACHELOR OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Robert Edward Blake	Ohio State

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Southern Univ.	2924	2924	.....	187	.....
Prairie View	2690	2642	48	247	27
Texas Southern	2672	2220	452	123	59
Florida A & M	2302	2302	.....	352	34
Tuskegee	1784	1655	129	173	24
Morgan State	1717	1717	.....	216	.....
Virginia State	1549	1473	76	270	31
So. Carolina A&M	1474	1183	291	143	36
Pine Bluff A&M	1256	1256	.....	181	.....
Alabama A&M	1138	1138	.....	106	.....
Savannah State	1102	1102	.....	95	.....
Ft. Valley	1088	1088	.....	83	.....
W. Virginia State	983	983	.....	101	.....
Bishop	946	551	395	101	36
Philander Smith	914	914	.....	107	.....
Central State	900	900	.....	131	.....
Jackson	841	841	.....	158	.....
Virginia Union	839	798	41	153	.....
Tillotson	822	822	.....	138	.....
Lincoln (Mo.)	781	781	.....	73	.....
Winston Salem	755	755	.....	127	.....
Allen	730	722	8	95	.....
Clark	730	730	.....	88	.....
Johnson C. Smith	726	704	22	104	.....
Fisk	679	602	77	113	28
Fayetteville	667	667	.....	110	.....
Morris Brown	665	665	.....	104	.....
Wiley	663	663	.....	68	.....
Benedict	617	611	6	104	.....
Langston	614	614	.....	73	.....
Dillard	600	600	.....	65	.....
Kentucky State	559	559	.....	83	.....
Miner Teachers	548	548	.....	65	.....
Shaw	519	507	12	107	.....
Morehouse	514	514	.....	92	.....
Paine	504	285	219	29	.....
St. Augustine's	477	477	.....	67	.....
Meharry	450	445	5	.....	.....
Bennett	436	436	.....	90	.....
Maryland State	431	431	.....	38	.....
Claflin	423	423	.....	68	.....
Livingstone	408	408	.....	56	.....

ENROLLMENT (*Continued*)

School	*Total*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Morris	396	396	.....	42	.....
Cheyney State	376	376	.....	69	.....
Knoxville	366	366	.....	55	.....
Stowe Teachers	340	340	.....	22	.....
Bluefield State	302	302	.....	43	.....
Oakwood	300	300	.....	31	.....
Talladega	297	297	.....	55	.....
Lincoln (Pa.)	274	274	.....	67	.....
Tougaloo	219	219	.....	39	.....
Butler	216	216	.....	29	.....
Coppin State	206	171	35	35	.....
Jarvis Christian	138	138	.....	14	.....
Morristown N&I	120	120	.....	35	.....
Atlanta U. Sch. Social Work	74	.....	74	.....	30
American Baptist	63	60	3	11	.....
Gammon Theological	46	.....	46	12	3
Total	45,170	43,231	1,939	5,443	308

MIXED SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT

School	*Total*	*Prof. Sch.*	*Under-Grad.*	*Graduate*	*Bachelors'*	*Masters'*
Ohio State	735	31	515	189	47	24
Univ. So. Calif.	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Univ. Kansas	122	15	98	9	9	.....
Univ. Detroit	115	21	90	4	9	2
Oberlin	53	.....	42	11	7	4
Univ. Omaha	43	.....	43	.....	5	1
Simmons	26	21[1]	15	11	4	5
Rockhurst	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tufts	17	5	12	.....	3	1
Carnegie Inst.	16[2]	.....	15	1	1	1
Union Theo. Sem.	14	14	.....	.....	4	.....
Smith	13	5	7	1	2	5
Univ. Bridgeport	.....	.....	10	2	.....	1
Berea	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Briar Cliff	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

1. This figure represents all but 5 of the 26 students; 4 are freshmen, not yet enrolled in a professional school, 1 was enrolled in the school of preprofessional studies.
2. These figures do not include students enrolled in college of engineering and science.

School	Total	Prof. Sch.	Under-Grad.	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
W. Va. Wesleyan	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....
DePauw	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Bates	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Med.	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Williams	4	.....	3	1	1	.....
Washington & Jeff.	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Bowdoin	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Harvard Div. Sch.	4	(Special) 2	1	1	1	.....
Mt. Holyoke	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Aurora	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Calif. Inst. of Technology	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Univ. Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Total	1,592	114	900	231	100	46

Grand total of graduates, including all degrees both earned and honorary, as well as miscellaneous diplomas and certificates 6,074

DID YOU KNOW —

That Charlotte E. Ray was the first Negro woman lawyer?

A graduate of the Howard University Law School, she was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on April 23, 1872.

★ ★ ★

That Henry McNeal Turner, pastor of the Israel African Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., was commissioned a chaplain of the United States Colored Troops by President Lincoln in 1863.

★ ★ ★

That the first Negro missionary to the Indians was John Marrant of New York?

College and School News

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S school of education held a six-week summer workshop on human relations June 22-August 1 with attention to the role of the schools and communities in building human relations.

■

One hundred and eight persons received degrees at the 85th commencement exercises of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY on May 25. Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse, delivered the commencement address. Honorary D. Sc. degrees were conferred upon Louis King Downing, dean of the Howard university school of engineering and architecture, and Dr. Simon Overton Johnson, a distinguished psychiatrist and superintendent of the Lakin (West Virginia) State Hospital.

■

Annual commencement exercises of ALBANY STATE COLLGE were observed June 8, with 73 graduates. A. Maceo Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tennessee, was commencement speaker.

Fiftieth anniversary Albany State alumni banquet was held on June 6 in the college auditorium. As part of the honors day celebration, two veterans of college service were honored in the persons of Prudence Lee, who has been business manager for twenty-six years; and Robert Willis, who has spent twenty-five years at the college in charge of buildings and grounds.

Eighty-four degrees and commissions were issued by President Sherman D. Scruggs at the commencement convocation of the 87th anniversary of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) on June 8. The following honorary degrees were conferred: a D. H. upon Mrs. Julia Childs Curtis of St. Louis; an Ed. D. upon Joseph Doliver Elliff of Columbia; and a D. Sc. upon John Edward Perry of Kansas City. The commencement address was given by Attorney J.

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Ernest Wilkins of Chicago.

Two dozen industries and institutions gave Lincoln students sample views of their operations during a May 12-13 career conference on the university campus.

■

Eighty-three CLARK COLLEGE seniors received degrees from President James P. Brawley at the 84th commencement exercises.

M. Carl Holman, on leave from the department of English, was among five students in the Yale university school of fine arts who were given awards during the university's 252nd commencement exercises. He was given the Blevins David Prize of $500 for his play "Aliens from the Commonwealth," which was produced at Yale last spring.

Dr. Stella Brewer Brooks, professor of English and author of "Joel Chandler Harris, Folklorist," has been asked by editor Walter Yust of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to write the encyclopedia article on Joel Chandler Harris for the forthcoming edition of the *Britannica*.

■

At the 116th commencement exercises of MARSHALL COLLEGE (Huntington, West Virginia), J. Carl Mitchell was awarded the degree of M. A. in psychology, the first Negro to graduate from this department. Mr. Mitchell was elected to membership in Psi Chi honorary society of psychology.

■

John P. Davis, editor of *Our World*, was commencement speaker at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE on June 9 when more than 80 men received their B. A. and B. S. degrees.

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Commencement address at WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGE was delivered on May 31 by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university.

Dr. Sophia Nelson, associate professor of English, was recently awarded a Ford Foundation scholarship of $4,400 for a year's study at the University of Chicago.

Sixth annual miners' encampment of the Mining Extension Service of WVSC was held at the Washington-Carver 4-H Camp, Clifftop, West Virginia, June 29-July 5. Worshops for both miners and instructors were held.

■

Dr. Clarence Henry Faust, head of the Fund for Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation, was ATLANTA UNIVERSITY commencement speaker on June 8. The baccalaureate sermon for the colleges of the university system was preached

FRANCES CARTER, *winner of the $100 scholarship award of the Hannibal, Mo., branch of the NAACP for* 1953.

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by Dr. Harold Cooke Phillips, pastor of the First Baptist church of Cleveland, Ohio. Master of art's degrees were awarded to 67 candidates.

■

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was commencement speaker at CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE on June 10.

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Judge William Hastie of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals was commencement speaker at TALLADEGA COLLEGE on June 1. Degrees were conferred upon more than fifty graduates.

President Arthur D. Gray was one of the speakers at the 1953 convocation of the State Council of Churches and Religious Education held in Manchester, New Hampshire May 9-12.

Dr. Broadus N. Butler of Detroit has been appointed to the recently created position of "Dean of Guidance" at Talladega. Dr. Butler is a graduate of Talladega and holds graduate degrees from the University of Michigan.

Twelve faculty members spent the

ELLA BEACH, *honor graduate Central State, received teaching assistantship in department of chemistry at University of Kansas.*

summer in study at various American universities and colleges. And several Talladega seniors are going to pursue graduate study in the United States and France.

■

Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education was commencement speaker at SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE on June 3. The baccalaureate sermon was preached on May 31 by the Rev. Mr. A. C. Cutright, pastor of the First Congregational church, Savannah.

Rutherford Lockett, assistant professor of industrial education at Savannah State, served as graduate assistant in the department of industrial education at the University of Illinois during 1952-53 on a teacher fellowship.

■

Approximately 320 students received degrees at the 68th annual commencement of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on May 25. Representative J. Vaughan Gary of the third congressional district of Virginia delivered the commencement address.

State was host to the ministers institute July 13-31.

■

Dr. Percy Julian, famous chemist, delivered the commencement address at FLORIDA A. and M. COLLEGE on June 1.

Ninth annual Famcee coaching clinic was held on the campus in June. Coach Jake Gaither said it is "our best yet." The college's quartet sang August 10 in Chicago under the auspices of the Florida Citrus Mutal

LENA KELLEY, *Southern University junior, represented her school on the sixth annual European seminar tour.*

in connection with the annual meeting of the International Apple Growers Association. Famcee now offers three graduate degrees: M. S., M. A., and Ed. M. Twenty-one scholarships were granted for persons attending the second annual economic and resource-use workshop held at Famcee June 15-July 3. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the division of education and social sciences, with A. S. Parks and Walter Austin serving as coordinators.

■

Maryland Governor Theodore McKeldin was commencement speaker at the 86th session of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE on June 1.

ATA Gives $5,000 To Education Cases

A CONTRIBUTION of $5,000 was made to the NAACP legal defense and educational fund by the American Teachers Association at its 50th annual convention in Orangeburg, South Carolina, in July to aid in the emergency expenses of the re-argument of the public school segregation cases in the United States Supreme Court next December 7.

The gift represents an extra contribution of $3,400, since the ATA gives the legal defense fund each year about $1,600 on a membership percentage basis. The regular contributions began in 1938-39 and the total amount contributed by the teachers association for the fifteen year period is now $16,690.10.

In announcing the gift, which was presented to NAACP attorney Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary of the ATA, said:

"As a result of a special appeal made to the board of trustees by Mr. C. L. Harper, there was the decision to increase the contribution this year to $5,000. This additional contribution became possible through some budget adjustments which we are happy to make at this time for this year and which thus means that we are signalizing this 50th ATA convention with a contribution which in reality represents $100 for each of the fifty conventions ATA has held."

Expressing his deep thanks on behalf of the legal defense fund, Thurgood Marshall, director, wrote Dr. Trenholm that the ATA contribution was "most heartening," saying "it answers the unjust criticisms of our Negro teachers who are so often the victims of propaganda to the effect that they are only interested in themselves and not in the welfare of their people. You and the other officers of the American Teachers Association have set the pace with regular contributions over a long period of years."

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When you want to change your address, please give us three weeks' notice. It takes that long to "process" the change. And please give *your old* as well as your new address.

Church Contributes To NAACP

THE Second Baptist Church and the Henderson Community Center of Los Angeles, California, contributed $1,500 in August to the work of the NAACP. The money, raised by the church's pastor, Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, was earmarked for the EE Fund (Educational and Equality Fund) of the Association. Both the Second Baptist Church and Dr. Henderson are to be congratulated for raising this sum during a Sunday morning after-offering. The initiative for this magnificent gift originated with Dr. Henderson and his church.

The following people contributed: $2 each, Mrs. M. E. May and Walter Dotson; $5 each, Vydah Lutcher, Benjamin Godden, King Spencer, Jessie Robertson, A. H. Spaulding, and S. J. Justice; $10 each, Lloyd Johnson, A. L. Jenkins, Ike Adams, Harold Hawkins, John Williams, C. E. Harris, J. M. Heard, and T. L. King; $15, Charles Anderson; $20, Seth Toney; $25, Nellie Lutcher; $50, Dedrich Gray and Dr. J. Raymond Henderson; and the Second Baptist Church, $1226.

DR. J. RAYMOND HENDERSON

DR. E. T. ROBINSON
Chairman trustees Second Baptist Church

44th Annual NAACP Conference

"WE can now eat in Washington, but we must eat in Baltimore. We can now ride in Pullman cars, but we must ride in anything that rolls. We are voting in Atlanta, but we must vote in every county in Georgia. We have a democratic army in Korea, but we must have one in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, and Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

"Some of us have summer homes on the beaches and in the mountains, but all of us must be able to use the swimming pools and parks in our home towns. Some now can eat caviar in expensive restaurants, but all of us must be able to buy a hamburger or an ice cream cone whenever and wherever we want it. Some now send their children to exclusive schools, but all must be able to send theirs to a good education in their city or state. Some of us now live in mansions and on estates, but all of us must be free to get out of the ghetto slum.

"As long as there is a color line, whether it be light or heavy, all of us are in this thing together, and if all will fight together we can win. In the meantime, none will be fully respected until all are respected; none will be wholly free until all are free."

These challenging words from the keynote address of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the national board of directors of the NAACP, set the tone for the 44th NAACP Conference which opened in the Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri, on the evening of June 23.

In order to be wholly free, Dr. Tobias proposed that the 44th annual convention "initiate a ten-year program of intensified effort to complete the job of emancipation so that on the centennial of the Emancipation in 1963 we can truthfully say that the job is done."

Mayor Raymond R. Tucker welcomed the conference on behalf of St. Louis, and Howard B. Woods on behalf of the local branch. The six-day convention, June 23-28, registered 800 delegates from 40 states and the District of Columbia. Also represented at the convention were 310 local units of the Association and 31 state and regional conferences. The delegates heard reports from NAACP officials on the work of the Association during the preceding year, listened to a series of addresses by leaders in the civil-rights fight, participated in discussions on

ways and means of achieving the Association's goal of complete equality in American society, mapped plans for future attacks upon every form of segregation and discrimination from the community level to the federal government, and received the reports of various convention committees.

LEGAL CONFERENCE

Official opening of the convention was preceded by a conference of lawyers on Monday, June 22, which mapped plans to make each of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions equally effective in every state, county, and city in the country.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, in his Thursday evening, June 25, address made this clear:

"We lawyers can assure you of a carefully planned program of court cases. But this alone will not suffice. We must have your support, both financial and moral, for that litigation. It is imperative that we have also an intensification of our community action by you so that in each community in the country we will have an active educational campaign among our church groups, fraternal groups, labor unions, and the general public, constantly emphasizing the disastrous impact of segregation. Like an eating cancer it destroys the morale of our citizens and disfigures our country throughout the world. . . .

". . . The legal aspect of this program of action for the future . . . is divided into three parts: first, the school segregation cases now pending in the Supreme Court; secondly, the nation-wide enforcement of rights already established in the courts in our prior cases; and, thirdly, the development and use of new legal theories to meet the problems of racial segregation in other areas. . . ."

The Wednesday afternoon session was given over to discussions of ways to attack segregation and discrimination on the community level in such areas as public education, recreation, transportation, housing, employment, and public accommodation. Discussion leaders were Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter, of the national office. Consultants were Dr. H. Boyd Hall, Corpus Christi, Texas; W. Robert Ming, Jr., Chicago, Illinois; D. E. Byrd, New Orleans, Louisiana; James M. Nabrit, Washington, D. C.; Ella J. Baker, New York City; Donald Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, New York City; and Herbert Tucker, Jr., Boston, Massachusetts.

"LOFTY PRECEPTS"

Wednesday night, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of the Chicago, Illinois, City Council, addressed the conference on the promises and performances of democracy. Though America is "committed to the noblest of democratic sentiments," the American people have failed to "measure up to these lofty precepts in their every day experiences," he said. Yet there are, he continued, some healthy influences which are changing our outmoded patterns of race relations. Among these are the progressive democratic practices of influential segments of organized labor, the churches, and industry. "But the members of minority groups also have responsibilities under our democratic system," he added. "We must

put our best foot forward, day in and day out. Minorities are conspicuous. Accordingly the discreditable among them is highly magnified. . . ."

Business sessions were held Thursday morning, June 25, along with workshops. The same workshops were repeated in the afternoon, followed by a dinner meeting of the national board of NAACP directors. The speakers Thursday night were Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Patrick E. Gorman of Chicago, Illinois, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL.

"Probably, aside from the NAACP itself," explained Mr. Gorman, "no other organized group has contributed so much to the advancement of the Negro as has the great Trade Union Movement. . . . The Trade Union Movement, and certainly as exemplified by my own organization, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, has, during the past fifty-six years of its existence, attempted to wipe out all racial barriers. It has not only advocated industrial and political equality, it has advocated every form of equality under which men live and associate together on equal terms, with equal rights and equal opportunities for all. . . ."

ANNUAL AWARDS

The Friday morning, June 26, meeting was devoted to reports, and the afternoon meetings to workshops on legislative action for civil rights, national legislation, and a national health program. Thalheimer awards were made at the annual branch awards dinner at 5:30 P.M. The presentation to class one branches, without paid personnel, were made by Alfred Baker Lewis: Cairo, Illinois, first prize, $100; Mobile, Alabama, second prize, $50; and honorable mentions Coffeyville, Kansas, and Schenectady, New York, both $25. Presentation to class two branches, with paid personnel, were made by Mrs. Lillie Jackson: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, first prize, $100; Detroit, Michigan, second prize, $50. Class three awards, to state conferences, were presented by J. M. Hinton: North Carolina, first prize, $100; Ohio, second prize, $50.

The Ike Smalls award to the branch with the largest membership increase was presented to the Des Moines, branch by Mrs. Clara Bayles. Branch membership citations were presented by Lucille Black; life membership certificates, by Dr. George Flemmings; and Christmas seal citations, by Bobbie Branch.

SPINGARN MEDAL

"The Spingarn Award to me is the most coveted recognition in America," said Paul R. Williams, 38th Spingarn medalist, "and for the committee to search the hills of California and select me for the 1953 honor makes me proud."

The medal was presented to Mr. Williams at the Friday evening program, June 26, by Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri. "Endowed with creative talent and possessed of a will to achieve success in our competitive system, Paul R. Williams overcame early handicaps of poverty and racial discrimination to win na-

tional honor as one of America's most outstanding architects," says part of the citation. And today, as one of America's top-flight designers, Mr. Williams signature upon a set of plans is recognized as a guarantee of superior quality.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Williams urged American Negroes to increase their "home ownership and standard of citizenship," to be a definite part of the progress of America—and not apart from it.

The Saturday morning, June 26, meeting was a business session presided over by Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati, Ohio. The youth delegates dinner and dance was held at 7:00 P.M. at the YWCA.

The two speakers Sunday afternoon, June 28, were Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary. "We cannot chart a course of action for the NAACP," said Mr. White, "unless it be related to the world we live in. Two of the factors which plague the modern world are universally recognized — war and communism. But there is a third one which the white western world is only now beginning to wake up to and the awakening is a nightmare to many of them—namely, that two-thirds of the world's people no longer accept, believe, or submit to white supremacy."

YOUTH PROGRAM

The program for the youth delegates during the convention was the same as that for adults, except that separate sessions were held during the day on Thursday and Friday. Thursday morning there were simultaneous workshops on techniques for waging effective membership and fund-raising campaigns for youth councils and college chapters. Ella J. Baker of New York City and Franklin H. Williams of San Francisco were the discussion leaders. In the afternoon discussions were on audio-visual aids and community education projects. Discussion leaders were Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, and Walter Carrington of Harvard University. Claire Johnson of San Francisco led the discussions on internal affairs at the 4:00-5:00 P.M. session. The afternoon meeting Friday, June 26, was a joint meeting of youth and college delegates at which Roy Wilkins, administrator, told how the NAACP is financed and Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, gave the background of NAACP youth and college programs.

There are 15,000 members specifically affiliated with the NAACP through membership in youth councils and college chapters, and there are 85 college chapters of the Association on segregated and non-segregated campuses throughout the country.

In addition to the mass meetings and business sessions there was a lavish round of social activities for the entertainment of delegates and visitors.

Dallas, Texas, has been chosen as site of the next annual NAACP convention, the 45th.

Resolutions Adopted by the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the NAACP at St. Louis, Missouri, June 27, 1953

PREAMBLE

MEETING in mid-America in 1953, we may survey with gratification the substantial progress made in the area of race relations since the City of St. Louis was last host to our convention in 1935. In the intervening years we have seen one barrier after another leveled under impact of the sustained legal, legislative, and educational attack of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

We are encouraged to intensify our efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation from every phase of American life. To this end we are launching a ten-year program to complete the work of Emancipation by the time of the centennial of Lincoln's Proclamation in 1963. We believe that the people of America, both Negro and white, dedicated as they are to the proposition that all men are created free and equal, are now ready for the fulfilment of the Emancipator's historic mission.

Great progress has been made, but much remains to be done in the decade between now and 1963. Negroes are still denied many rights enjoyed as a matter of course by white Americans. Black men and women are still kept at the lowest economic level through denial of equal educational and employment opportunities. In many sections of the country, peoples of African descent are constantly subjected to humiliation and insult solely because of their racial origin. Terror, intimidation, and assassination are still used as instruments to bolster anachronistic "white supremacy" doctrines.

Inspired by a determination to eradicate racism from our native land, we look forward to celebrating the 100th anniversary of Emancipation in an America that Lincoln would be proud of, an America with freedom, equality, justice and security for every man, woman, and child irrespective of race, color, religion or national origin. In support of this objective, we hereby adopt the following resolutions:

MISSOURI CIVIL RIGHT LEGISLATION

We denounce the techniques and subterfuges used by the legislature of many states in refusing to pass progressive legislation in the field of civil rights. It is regrettable that as we meet in the great State of Missouri the state legislature has refused, by appropriate legislation, to enact measures which will insure real equality to all of its citizens in education, employment, recreation, public services, and transportation. The delegates assembled at this 44th Annual Convention pledge assistance to our 18 Missouri branches and other public interest organizations as well as all other

branches situated in states engaging in similar practices; that we will continue and increase our united efforts to remove all racial barriers to equality.

McCARTHYISM

The Constitution of these United States unequivocally guarantees to all Americans freedom of speech, thought and assembly. If these liberties should be lost, weakened or destroyed either by legislation or by direct or indirect intimidation our crusade for civil rights will be seriously hampered.

Already there is discernible a pattern which tends to link the advocacy of full equality for Negroes and other minorities to subversion or "un-Americanism."

In some communities, textbooks, courses of study, and teaching techniques dealing with human relations and minority group situations have been condemned or eliminated on the ground that these are not "American."

In examinations designed to test the loyalty of applicants for, or holders of, positions in government, a question frequently asked persons is whether they believe in the equality of the black and white races or entertain Negroes socially in their homes.

In many areas the advocates of low-cost public housing are already branded as Socialists, while those advocating non-segregated housing are now being called Communists.

Professors and teachers who declare that segregation and discrimination based upon color are un-democratic are suspect, as are those who assert that scientific inquiry supports the thesis of the basic equality of peoples, regardless of race or color.

Books which displease Senator McCarthy or others are to be banned, if not burned. We recall that it was a controversial book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which helped mightily to strike the shackles of slavery from the ankles of America's slaves.

In the atmosphere of inquisition which is whirling unchecked in our nation's capital until it now borders upon the proportions and destructiveness of a tornado, it is conceivable that any organization working for interracial democracy may be challenged for its campaign against race prejudice, discrimination, and inequality.

In this day of pillorying, of browbeating, of branding, of cunning indictments, we call upon our people to stand firm upon the platform of the Americanism of the founding fathers as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of the United States of America, and stoutly to defend and protect it. These are the precious charters of liberty for free Americans. Under them we have life. In their death or perversion we die, and with us die all our fellow citizens of every national derivation, color, or religion.

We of the NAACP in Conventon unqualifiedly condemn the tactics of Senator McCarthy and others who attempt to deprive any person of his rights, liberties, and freedom of thought.

ANTI-COMMUNISM

We, as believers in the democratic system, reaffirm our rejection of communism as an anti-democratic way of life and again call upon our branches to be constantly on the alert for attempts of communists and their sympathizers or supporters of any other totalitarian system to infiltrate and gain control of any units of our organization.

ANTI-SEGREGATION

As our fight against racial segregation moves toward its climax, we once again reaffirm our unalterable opposition to every form of racial segregation, open and subtle, apparent and concealed, complete and partial. We will continue to fight against racial segregation with renewed vigor in every area of the southern states. In the border, northern,

and western states we urge our branches and state conferences to appoint special committees to ferret out and fight every subtle method of racial segregation now being practiced.

We are now ready to bring the legal fight against segregation down to the local level and urge all of the branches of the Association, with the cooperation of the state conferences and the National Office, to embark immediately on a determined legal and community action campaign to remove all discriminatory segregation policies and practices of segregation in the fields of public education, housing, transportation, employment, recreation and places of public accommodation. We insist that every single precedent established by the Supreme Court in these fields be implemented forthwith on the local level. We serve notice on all federal, state, county, and municipal officials that if they do not follow the spirit as well as the letter of the precedents already established then they will have to answer for their action in appropriate legal proceedings. We intend to use every lawful means at our disposal—legislative, judicial, and executive—to bring the effect of the non-discriminatory provisions of the United States Constitution and laws of the United States to every individual American in every section of every area of this country from the biggest and most powerful northern state to the smallest hamlet in the most segregated southern community.

We shall not be misled or cajoled by the belated atempts of many states to improve and veneer the Negro public schools for the sole purpose of attempting to circumvent our program against racial segregation. We are just as much opposed to guilded citadels of segregation whether they be public schools or hospitals as we are opposed to segregated shacks and barns. The true evil and bedrock of racial discrimination is racial segregation. We will not be diverted from our determined efforts to destroy segregation by sugar-coated statements or diversionary tactics by compromisers on either side.

THE LOYALTY PROGRAM

We recognize the right and the duty on the part of the government to make certain of the unquestioned loyalty of its employees and officials, and of their freedom from possible blackmail. On the other hand, federal employees should not have to defend themselves against accusations of doubt about their loyalty and security when those accusations are based on unspecified charges or complaints. This is particularly so because vigorous protests against racial discrimination, or the mere fact of intermarriage, and even giving or accepting interracial hospitality, may be and sometimes have been treated by superiors, who harbor the attitude of prejudice that is too prevalent in this country, as grounds for doubt concerning an employee's loyalty.

The recent changes in the security program based on the President's executive order 10450, and put into effect by Attorney General Brownell, deprive a government employee, accused as a security risk, of the right of appeal to a loyalty review board. Consequently, an employee's superior becomes in effect a judge from whom there is no appeal, with the result that mere personal antagonism may be made the grounds for dismissal on security grounds and the safeguards under civil service practically wiped out.

We call on President Eisenhower to restrict the loyalty and security program to the security-sensitive departments of the government, such as the State Department, Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We further demand that, to preserve the rights of all, persons accused shall have the right to know the charges

against them, the source of the charges, and the right to cross-examine witnesses. Above all, there should be set up some method of appeal within the government from an adverse decision by a department head. Furthermore, every government agency should be required to give back pay to any person accused wrongly and suspended under the security program.

RACIAL RELATIONS SERVICE IN HOUSING

The key role of the Racial Relations Service within the Housing and Home Finance Agency, exemplified through its long and consistent record of service and devotion toward equalizing the opportunity of racial minorities to compete for housing on equal terms and protecting them from discrimination, merits commendation and support. Therefore, this 44th annual convention endorses this Racial Relations Service and its key role in housing, and urges the National Administration and the Federal Housing Agencies to extend and strengthen, rather than reduce and weaken, this Service and staff in sphere and influence throughout the structures and programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and constituent agencies.

POLITICAL ACTION

Whereas, public officials elected under our democratic process hold the power of life and death over the citizenry of our country in that by executive, judicial, and legislative acts they can affect housing, education, employment, etc., we feel that the most potent weapon available to the Negro today is the ballot.

And whereas, the political policy of the NAACP forbids the endorsement of any political party or candidate in the name of the Association national office, branch, or any other units of the Association. This policy is herewith and hereby reaffirmed, including the fact that nothing in this policy infringes upon the individual rights of any member or officer of a branch to support the party or candidate of his personal choice, providing it is specifically made clear that such endorsement does not in any way commit the Association, national office and/or branch to support any candidate or party.

However, the NAACP has an inescapable political responsibility and obligation to our country and to that segment of the population of our country to whose advancement this organization is dedicated.

Be it therefore resolved: That the various regional offices, state conferences and branches make available to the membership and public the information obtained by the Washington Bureau regarding records and views of congressmen and senators, and that the regional officers, state conferences, and branches collect and make available to its membership and public similar information on the records and views of state, county, and local candidates to promote more intelligent use of the ballot.

That the Convention reaffirms the policy and program to have citizens of all races and creeds register and vote in all elections, both national and local, and in the states that require the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to registering we urge citizens affected to meet this requirement.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The NAACP reaffirms its policy of insisting that Negroes not be excluded from public employment because of their race or color. This carries with it the necessary corollary that Negroes be employed in all governmental capacities for which they are qualified. This principal applies to every area of government from the Nation's capital to the smallest municipality. We are alarmed

by the mass firing of federal employees, many of whom are Negroes, because of the fact that the discharged Negro employees are not hired by private industry as rapidly as are the white discharged federal employees. As a matter of fact, only a very few of the Negro employees are absorbed by private industry.

We are particularly alarmed by the failure of the present administration to appoint Negroes to responsible governmental policy positions as promised. We, therefore call upon President Eisenhower to appoint qualified Negroes to government positions commensurate with the acknowledged ability of Negro Americans. We believe that sufficient time has passed for the present national administration to demonstrate by action rather than words its determination to fully integrate Negroes into the present administration on all levels.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOBILIZATION

We urge the planning and execution of a Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, D. C., of the type deemed to be most effective by the board of directors and the national office at the most favorable dates for maximum effect on the legislation in which our Association is interested. It is our wish that our Association maintain the leadership it has established in the civil rights field by reason of its pioneer efforts and its expanded political potential on the questions involved, welcoming in this mobilization the cooperation and support of bona fide organizations genuinely at one with us on our stated objective.

Civil Rights Planks: This convention hereby pledges the Association and all its membership to continue with renewed vigor the struggle for the attainment of the following civil rights objectives:

1. That Rule 22 of the United States Senate, which permits filibusters and enables a minority of the Senate's members to dictate to the majority which laws should and should not be enacted, be amended to permit a majority of senators present and voting to limit and close debate.

2. That segregation of Americans solely because of race or color is offensive to our democratic institutions and we pledge our efforts to the prohibition by law of segregation in interstate and intrastate transportation and the elimination of segregation by legislative or executive action in all public and governmental activities in all areas. We will continue to oppose federal legislation providing funds for housing, health, and education unless such legislation includes anti-segregation clauses.

3. We pledge ourselves to the enactment of federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin and the establishment of a federal agency empowered to enforce that prohibition and without relaxing our support for such federal legislation by Congress and for an executive order by the President to set up such an agency. We call upon our branches and state conferences to take the initiative in getting such legislation endorsed and passed in every state and/or local community where it is at all politically possible, and to strengthen the enforcement of such legislation where already it has been adopted.

4. We pledge our effort toward the enactment of federal legislation making lynching and other mob assaults on persons or property because of race, color, religion or national origin a federal crime forbidden alike to public officials and private citizens.

5. Likewise we pledge our continued effort for the enactment of federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to vote.

6. We urge and insist upon appropriate congressional action expanding and strengthening the Civil Rights Sec-

tion of the Department of Justice and elevating its status to that of a full division of the Department headed by an assistant attorney general.

7. We urge the establishment of a permanent United States Commission on Civil Rights to make a continuous appraisal of civil rights and to recommend action with respect to civil rights problems.

8. As indicated in our resolution on International and Colonial Affairs, we urge immediate statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

9. We call upon President Eisenhower to use his presidential powers to implement his pledge to end discrimination and segregation in Washington, D.C. We urge immediate action, also, by Congress granting home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia. We commend the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the statute forbidding discrimination in restaurants, etc. in the District of Columbia.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The period since the 43rd convention of the NAACP has witnessed a continuous and alarming growth of attacks upon the traditional democratic liberties of the American people. These attacks have expressed themselves in restrictions on academic freedom and the rights of free speech and assembly.

We oppose the current investigations into education being carried on by the Velde Un-American Activities Committee and the Jenner Sub-Committee of the Internal Security Committee of the United States Senate. We believe these investigations represent a direct threat to academic freedom. The colleges of our nation should be havens for the inquiring mind. The responsibility for determining who is fit to teach in our universities belongs to college administrations and not to legislative bodies or private pressure groups.

BASEBALL

Whereas major league baseball is internationally known as America's national game;

And whereas, big league baseball, as all professional and nonprofessional sports, should reflect the best traditions of American democracy;

And whereas, although many advances have been made in this direction, with several Negro ball players on major league teams, there are still a number of teams which have not yet hired Negro ball players, and some which do not have plans for so doing;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we call on the owners of those teams that do not yet have Negro players to take steps to integrate their teams by the opening of the 1954 baseball season.

RACIAL DESIGNATIONS IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Whereas many daily newspapers insist upon designating the race of individuals who are alleged to be, or are, criminals;

And whereas such designation is a form of segregation and racist stereotyping;

Therefore, be it resolved that the 44th Annual NAACP Convention deplores this practice and call upon all units of the Association to take action to secure the elimination of such practice.

Be it further resolved, that the above mentioned publications, wherever appropriate, use the proper title designations, without distinction.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

We strongly condemn and abhor as reprehensible, the conduct of bar associations wherever situated, including the bar association of this year's convention city, St. Louis, in excluding Negro or other attorneys from membership, because of race, creed, color or religion. We call upon our membership and the public in general to boycott the services of lawyers belonging to such discriminating associations who support such discrimination so long as such discrim-

ination shall exist, and we urge all practicing attorneys to affiliate with and participate in the proceedings of bar associations wherever and whenever memberships are open to them.

BRUTALITY AND TERRORISM

Police Brutality

American democracy is based upon the principle of respect for and observance of fundamental freedoms and civil liberty irrespective of race, creed, color or nationality. Our basic guarantees of civil liberty are incorporated in the Bill of Rights and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. These constitutional provisions stand as a safeguard against arbitrary, unreasonable, and discriminatory action by government. Essential to the preservation of civil liberty in a democratic society is the exercise by government of its power to protect the individual against racial, religious, and ethnic discrimination by his fellow-men.

In our efforts to obtain complete justice and equality for all persons in this dynamic society we have found that the civil liberties of minorities within these United States have been conspicuously abridged or denied in the following areas:

Unrestrained police brutality is a contagion which spreads from one minority to another until it ultimately causes a breakdown of law enforcement in the entire community.

This Convention views with alarm the increasing tendency of many law enforcement officers in this country, acting individually and in concert with others, to viciously, brutally, and unlawfully mistreat, assault, and murder a great number of our citizens with impunity.

This Convention therefore requests its national office, state conferences of branches, individual branches, and all of its members to call upon the law enforcement officers of the federal government, the governors of their respective cities and towns and all other law enforcement officers to use all means within their power to eradicate this vicious tendency and these illegal actions and to prosecute the perpetrators thereof to the fullest extent of the law.

This Convention further directs the members of the Association in instances where local action cannot be obtained to call any incidents of police brutality directly to the attention of the legal department of the national office, and the legal department is instructed to present these complaints to the attention of the Department of Justice and the FBI and to insist on honest and vigorous investigation and prosecution.

Terrorism

One and one-half years have passed since the cowardly murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, devoted NAACP leaders, in Miami, Florida. That murder was a blow directed against freedom for all Americans and shocked our country and the world. At that time prompt and vigorous prosecution of the perpetrators was promised. However, to date, the murderers have still not been brought to justice.

The failure of law enforcement authorities of the state and nation to apprehend, prosecute, and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly crime can well be interpreted as a demonstration of the policy of our country to be powerless insofar as the protection of the lives and property of Negro citizens are concerned.

We not only condemn the perpetraters of the crime but condemn the failure of the county, state, and federal officials who, after more than a year and a half, have failed to produce results. This is particularly bad insofar as the United States Department of Justice is concerned. Our Department of Justice, including the FBI, has maintained a world-wide reputation for great efficiency in the investigation, ap-

prehension, and successful prosecution of the cleverest criminals in history. We find ourselves unable to understand why such agencies are almost invariably unable to cope with violent criminal action by bigoted, prejudiced Americans against Negro Americans.

We direct the national staff to request a statement from the Department of Justice on the present status of the Moore case and to demand again that the criminals speedily be found and prosecuted.

Rosa Lee Ingram

This Convention reaffirms the resolutions adopted at the 1951 and 1952 conventions, condemning the illegal and unjust conviction of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons and we see no legal and moral justification for continuing their incarceration in the face of either the record in the case and/or the issues involved.

We again urge the people of Georgia, both white and Negro, to call upon the State of Georgia, through its governor, to pardon Mrs. Ingram and her sons; and further, that the entire Association do everything within its power to support the people of Georgia in these efforts.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Democratic Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining:

The NAACP reaffirms its support of democratic trade unionism and of the principle of collective bargaining between labor and management in a free society. The American labor movement has organized the basic mass production industries in which there is the great concentration of Negro wage earners. Hundreds of thousands of Negro workers belong to labor unions in every part of the country. While the racial practices and policies of labor unions vary from full integration to total exclusion it becomes increasingly possible to use the trade union as an instrument to eliminate racial discrimination in employment. We call upon our members who belong to those CIO, AFL and non-Communist independent unions where there is no color bar to be active and loyal union members.

Democratically run unions serve the interest of all America. Through collective bargaining sound systems of seniority have been established, vacations with pay have been extended to many millions of workers, paid holidays have been won, and the settlement of grievances through democratically arrived at grievance procedures have become almost universal in American industry. Within recent years health insurance programs, such as hospitalization, life insurance policies, vacations with pay and pensions have been written into many collective bargaining agreements. Negro workers and the entire Negro community have directly benefited from these victories won by a militant American labor movement, and therefore the NAACP vigorously supports the objectives of organized labor. We urge continued support for labor's historic struggle for shorter hours through a reduced work week with no reduction in take-home pay. We also support demands for improved overtime provisions, a guaranteed annual wage, better health insurance and pension programs, and other improvements in working conditions, and we urge repeal of all the crippling provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

There are more Negro dues-paying members in organized labor than in the NAACP; therefore we would not be faithful to the best interest of the masses of Negro workers if we failed to give support to democratic trade unions.

We call upon all labor unions to negotiate strong anti-discrimination clauses into their contracts and to provide for vigorous enforcement of these agreements.

The NAACP hopefully calls upon the new leadership of the AFL to take

affirmative action to end the various forms of racial discrimination practiced by certain affiliated international unions. As of June 1953 there are three international unions which exclude Negroes from membership by constitutional provision. Five internationals exclude Negroes by tacit consent and practice, and nine internationals that as a general policy and practice segregate Negroes to "auxiliary locals."

The continuation of these vicious practices by independent railway brotherhoods and the aforementioned affiliates of the American Federation of Labor represent the shameful betrayal of the traditional humanitarian and democratic ideals of the American labor movement.

Those sections of organized labor which practice racial discrimination have seriously compromised American labor's role in the world-wide struggle against Communist totalitarianism, and by continuing to practice racial segregation and discrimination here at home have seriously jeopardized the entire meaning of American foreign policy throughout the world.

Where labor unions still practice forms of racial discrimination in excluding Negro workers, or in segregating Negro workers, or in maintaining wage differentials between white and colored workers, or in providing separate lines of progression for Negroes, we call upon our members to use all the pressure they can; first by conducting activity against these undemocratic practices within the labor union, and secondly by the use of existing fair employment practice laws, publicity, and, wherever possible, court action to end such racial barriers.

We remind our members that opposition to the economic gains and social welfare improvements won by labor unions and opposition to the civil rights program of the NAACP usually go together.

Organized labor is an important power center in American life today. The support and cooperation of the American labor movement for the civil rights program of the NAACP is extremely important and in certain situations perhaps even decisive. We urge our branches and state conferences wherever possible to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor and in turn give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program.

It shall be a matter of official policy that no branch or state conference of the NAACP will endorse, participate in, or cooperate with Communist controlled unions. This particularly refers to those international unions expelled from the CIO for being under Communist control. Communist controlled unions function primarily as agents of the Soviet foreign office. History conclusively proves that the interest and welfare of American workers are always sacrificed by Communist controlled unions when the interests of these workers are in conflict with the policies of the Soviet Union. Support given to Communist controlled unions or accepted from them simply alienates all other unions. It is directly contrary to the meaning of the anti-Communist resolution adopted at previous conventions and now the official policy of our organization, and it will not help but rather will hinder our efforts to win adoption of our program.

The prohibition against working with Communist controlled unions shall also include the National Negro Labor Council, because it is completely Communist dominated and is simply another organizational effort to get Negro workers to support the Communists indirectly.

We particularly urge our branches wherever there is racial discrimination in a unionized plant either in employment or upgradng, or if there is racial discrimination against a Negro mem-

ber within the internal operation of a labor union, to call on the labor relations assistant, who is the national office staff member assigned to work in eliminating such undemocratic practices within the labor movement.

When a democratic non-Communist union pledged to secure equal job rights for the Negro worker within the industrial plant is engaged in a campaign for certification as the collective bargaining representative against a union that practices racial discrimination, it shall be the policy of the NAACP to assist the democratic union in being designated as the collective bargaining agent, on request of the union involved.

Certification of a union in most large industrial plants as the collective bargaining representative of the workers means that the union performs certain managerial functions, and is therefore in a position to decisively determine the status of the Negro worker in regards to initial hiring, promotion, training opportunities, and increased earning power.

Therefore, it is in the best interest of our members and of the entire community, white and Negro, that democratic unions dedicated to a program of complete integration and equality be designated as the collective bargaining agent in the industrial plants of our country.

Migratory Agricultural Labor: Each year many thousands of dispossessed Negro farmers from the South and their families join the ranks of migratory agricultural workers, and this is true of Mexican and other workers too. The problem of migratory farm labor is one of the most serious problems in the United States today. It is a national problem which involves many states and the federal government.

Into the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Colorado, California, New Mexico and others are brought hundreds of thousands of Negro, Mexican, and Oriental farm workers and their families to harvest crops and to engage in food processing occupations. In addition to child labor, lack of adequate housing and sanitary facilities, there exists a system of inhuman economic exploitation which might be accurately characterized as "sweat shop factories in the fields."

For many days and nights entire families, including women and children, are transported in open trucks across state boundaries to live in shacks, abandoned barns, and tents amidst unbelievable squalor. Very often these workers can only purchase food from commissaries established by the labor agent at prices from 30 to 70 per cent higher than they would ordinarily have to pay in grocery stores. Unscrupulous labor agents deduct amounts from the meager earnings of migrant agricultural workers for transportation, housing, and for debts incurred in the purchase of food from commissaries. The utter lack of medical attention and the flagrant violation of child labor laws, together with a very hostile attitude on the part of local white townspeople and law enforcement officials, has resulted in a series of intolerable conditions for many thousands of our Negro citizens and Mexicans throughout the country.

It is ironic to note that the federal government allocates six and one half million dollars each year to maintain a service for migrant birds, but the federal government refuses to appropriate one cent for the education of migratory children and for federal supervision and control of migratory agricultural labor across state boundaries.

Migrant children are educationally famished. These Negro children are denied the opportunity for schooling.

We call upon the federal government to enforce prohibition against employment of children during school hours, and we call upon the Federal Department of Health, Welfare and Education

to help finance the construction of schools and to maintain a school program during the harvesting season.

Virtually every state in the union systematically excludes migratory agricultural labor from the jurisdiction of its labor and social welfare legislation. This includes workmen's compensation laws, wages and hours provisions, health and sanitary codes, prohibitions against the use of child labor, and compulsory school attendance laws, etc.

We must not permit the states to escape so easily their clear responsibilities. Each state where migrants come to live and work has an obligation to meet the basic needs of its temporary residents, and it is indefensible to set them apart as second class citizens when they are denied the social welfare and labor legislation available to others.

Migrants are productive workers vitally necessary to the economy of the state, and by their labor they enrich the wealth and prosperity of the state. Each state so enriched should have the corresponding obligation to provide migrant workers with the same services and facilities and protection under the law as are available to other citizens. If a state needs migrant workers for its economic survival, it must be prepared to provide these indispensable workers with the minimum conditions for a healthful and decent life.

In many instances the labor contractor and crew leader is the most vicious element in the entire system of migrant labor. He is responsible to no one and his practices too frequently are unscrupulous. He is generally referred to, without distorting his functions, as a "racketeer" and "exploiter" of human misfortune; "thief" and a "robber baron." He is in reality a kind of twentieth century slave trader trafficking in human misery.

The NAACP has prepared, in cooperation with organized labor, a full program to meet this situation and our branches which have this problem are urged to write the national office for this program.

SOCIAL WELFARE, FEPC

Minimum Wage: In view of substantial increases in the cost of living since Congress last raised the legal minimum wage, we urge that the minimum be raised to $1.00 and that domestic and agricultural workers be included in the law. Branches should be sure to insist upon enforcement of legal provisions which prohibit the employment during school hours of children on farms whose products enter into interstate commerce.

Better Training Facilities: The NAACP calls on our branches to work for better training facilities open to all and to get our members to take advantage of existing training facilities to the end that our fight for equal job and promotion opportunities and FEPC will be more effective.

Discrimination on Federal Projects: In many federal projects, especially in the operation of plants of the Atomic Energy Commission, discrimination in hiring of Negroes is fairly general and in upgrading is nearly universal. We condemn this practice, of course, and demand that President Eisenhower take effective steps through the Government Contract Compliance Division to stop it, since these federal projects are carried out under contracts containing a non-discrimination clause.

Rent Control: We demand continuation of effective rent controls through state action, now that the federal government has quit the field.

Anti-Discrimination Amendment to the Taft Hartley Law: The NAACP calls for support of an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law to make racial discrimination an unfair labor practice. This amendment is embodied in Senate Bill 1831 introduced by Senators Ives and Lehman of New York, with others.

State Anti-Union Laws: We call upon our members to use their influ-

ence to repeat and defeat state laws which tend to hamper organized labor, often under such high sounding names as "Right to Work Law," "Anti-Violence Laws," etc., and to help instead to get enacted laws which are fair to organized labor and will aid labor's work.

State FEPC Laws: We call on our branches and state conferences, where there are state or municipal FEPC laws, to help implement these laws, and to make them more widely known by establishing a definite coordinating program with these commissions.

Social Security: The NAACP has long advocated a comprehensive system of social security for all to guard against the various kinds of misfortune that stop a man's earnings and threaten to leave him and his family destitute: such as old age, unemployment, accidents, both industrial and non-industrial, sickness, and the premature death of the wage earner.

We worked for and hailed the enactment into law of the amendment to our old age pension legislation which raised the benefits substantially and extended the system of benefits to include people who were formerly excluded, such as many of the self-employed, farm workers, domestic workers, and the employees of non-profit institutions. Professional people should be included.

Our unemployment insurance system needs modernizing. Many groups are still excluded who should be included, particularly those to whom the old age benefit system was only recently extended. And we need to federalize the unemployment insurance system to prevent loss of benefits when workers move across state lines, and to prevent discrimination in administration in states where Negroes have not yet won political influence in proportion to their numbers.

We need a comprehensive system of government health insurance to provide both cash benefits and necessary medical and hospital care for all. This can and should be accomplished through a system which would guarantee freedom for patients to choose their doctors and vice versa, and therefore would not be, in fact, whatever the American Medical Association's highly paid propagandists may call it, "Socialized medicine." Benefits which now apply to persons permanently disabled in industrial accidents should be extended to all permanent disabilities.

Finally, we urge our state conferences to work for adequate and comprehensive state minimum wage, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

Civil Service: In the past, many grievances of Negro employees have not been handled justly. We call for the appointment of Negroes to civil service examiners' boards, nationally, regionally, and locally, in the interest of equity.

HEALTH AND HOUSING

Health and Welfare

The delegates here assembled restate their unaltered opinion and conviction that disease and debility are no respector of person or status, that public health facilities must be available to all persons without regard to race, creed, or national origin, and that as long as we have residential segregation in law or practice our efforts in other areas toward full citizenship will be essentially ineffective. We reaffirm our belief and support of old age assistance, unemployment insurance, vocational rehabilitation programs, public recreational facilities, adequate hospital and medical facilities, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment for all citizens on a non-segregated basis.

We encourage these health and welfare activities on the part of the local and federal government, but are unalterably opposed to the expenditure of federal or local funds for health

activities, hospitals, playgrounds, or any other agency or institution without definite safeguards against discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin. We are not only opposed to the future establishment of any segregated Negro hospital with public funds, or of a voluntary nature, but also recommend that every effort be directed toward integration in existing hospitals and other health agencies in the interest of better health.

This Association, in keeping with its established principles and actions in health areas, directs attention to the present program relative to *the elimination of hospital discrimination in all its forms everywhere in the United States.* It strongly urges the American Hospital Association, the Catholic Hospital Association, the several Protestant hospital organizations, and the American Medical Association, to lend their cooperation in this effort in the interest of better medical care for all Americans.

Housing:

Enforced residential segregation and restriction of racial minorities are at the core of the whole racial segregation issue in all phases of American life. The eradication of every vestige of racial segregation or racial restriction in housing that receives any form of public aid or support must be our prime goal. No federal subsidies, funds, credits or powers should be used to aid any housing, whether public or private, unless there is assurance against any type of racial or religious discrimination or segregation in such housing. This applies to all public or private housing, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment that benefit from federal aid, whether loans, grants, subsidies, credits, loan-insurance or guaranty or other federal powers.

We condemn the practice under federal-aid programs—for slum clearance and urban redevlopment, public housing, FHA-insured mortgages, financing of government-insured lending institutions, defense housing, and GI home loan guaranty—of permitting private builders and lenders and local communities to utilize federal funds, credits, and powers to restrict or exclude Negroes and other racial minorities from entire communities and suburban developments, change racially integrated neighborhoods into new patterns of segregation, and thus generally negate the effect of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions barring legislative zoning by race and judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants. Such federally sponsored or supported residential segregation and restriction by race induces racial segregation in schools, playgrounds, health centers, transportation, and other public facilities.

The chief force and sanction now in support of the maintenance and extension of racial ghettos comes from the federal government itself through the operations of federal housing agencies. It is ironic today to find that racial minorities enjoy far more freedom and success in competing for housing which is unaided by the federal government. We believe that the time has come for the federal government to remove and withhold its support and sanction from private builders and lenders as well as local public agencies that develop housing with federal assistance in which members of any specific racial or religious group will be excluded or restricted. This is especially so in view of the reiterated statements by the President of the United States regarding his intent to prohibit racial discrimination, including segregation in federally supported institutions and wherever the public tax funds are used and federal responsibilities are clear.

The Convention commends the action of the national office in accordance with its Resolution of 1952 for its presentation to the new administrator of the Housing and Home Finance

Agency, and other federal housing agencies, a memorandum requesting the abolition of discrimination and segregation for all housing receiving any form of public assistance. When response to this memorandum is received we would urge, if necessary, that a further memorandum be presented to the President of the United States. Meanwhile, we strongly support current steps being taken by the legal division of the NAACP to insure through legal action that governmental housing agencies are enjoined from extending and supporting racial restriction and segregation through federal assistance.

Further, this 44th annual convention directs that the full resources of the national office, regional offices; and local branches be mobilized to oppose federal housing legislation, programs and agencies that permit racial segregation, restriction or exclusion. This mobilization is to be carried out through a coordinated program of legal, public relations, and community action at local and national levels. To give coordination and direction to this all-out attack, the national board of directors of the NAACP is hereby instructed to set up—as soon as practicable—in the national office a specific housing department or qualified housing director whose duty it will be to organize the plan of attack, direct strategy and thinking, and assist local branches to attack local housing problems and residential segregation or restriction by race.

ARMED SERVICES AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

Whereas, colored veterans are not sharing equally in the benefits they are entitled to by virtue of service, and whereas the national office staff has set up a procedural system for obtaining maximum benefits through the Veterans Administration:

We hereby again urge and enjoin that a veterans representative of the NAACP be selected in each branch to keep the national office informed of all matters pertaining to veterans affairs in branch areas.

We further urge that a special effort be made by branches and youth councils to enroll returning veterans of the Korean War in the NAACP.

National Guard

Whereas, many colored veterans are deprived of the privilege of serving in some National Guard units, because of a policy of segregation or complete exclusion; and

Whereas, the National Guard programs are subsidized by federal funds:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the proper authorities be petitioned to withhold all financial support of National Guard Units from states with such policies of segregation or exclusion until this condition has been remedied.

Military Service

We commend the Armed Services for such developments in integration as have been made.

We applaud the extent to which this policy has been implemented in the Air Force, Navy, and somewhat in the Marines. However, we again condemn the Army for being unnecessarily slow regarding integration in the Zone Interior. We demand that the Department of Defense bring about immediate and uncompromising implementation of this policy in each and all of the armed services.

Armed Services Officer Training

We urge the Department of Defense to take appropriate and immediate action to increase and improve opportunities for training and placement of Negro officers in each of the armed services without discrimination or segregation.

Lt. Gilbert

Whereas, an on-the-spot investigation of the court-martial conviction of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert and other Negro officers and men court-martialed in Korea in 1950 revealed that without exception these men were the victims of the racial segregation policy of the Army of the Far East Command, and

Whereas, Lt. Gilbert has remained in jail since his conviction, August 1950, while officers of other races who were equally guilty of the same type of disregard of army regulations received no sentence or lighter sentences, and

Whereas, many of the confined Negro soldiers' sentences have been reduced and the men restored to service, Lt. Gilbert and several others of the group still remain in prison.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the national office, state conferences, and branches rededicate themselves to do everything within their power to convince the President of the United States and the United States Army to release Lt. Leon A. Gilbert and others still in similar, unjust confinement.

Sgt. Burns and Pvt. Dennis

Whereas, we are convinced that Staff Sergeant Robert Burns and Pvt. Herman Dennis, Negro Air Force servicemen sentenced to death by a military court in Guam in 1949, were the victims of racial prejudice and a denial of fundamental justice and,

Whereas, every effort has been made to secure a fair trial for these men over a period of four years without success.

We urgently request President Eisenhower to intervene in this case to save the lives of these Air Force servicemen and to grant them executive clemency in keeping with the American tradition of fair play and justice.

Armed Forces Reserve

Whereas, despite various previously announced directives relating to the elimination of discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces, racially segregated military units exist and a pattern of racial segregation is practiced in sections of the Armed Forces Reserve, and especially in the Army Reserve.

And whereas, there have been many instances where Negro veterans who have served in battle in Korea with integrated units have been directed on their return to civilian life to serve in segregated reserves units,

And whereas, the same situation confronts veterans of World War II who wish to serve in the Armed Forces Reserve,

Therefore, be it resolved that we call upon the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, to take immediate action to terminate the existence of segregated units in the Army Reserve and in the reserve components of any other of the services in which they may exist. We further call upon him to guarantee the assignment of all members of the Armed Forces Reserve without segregation, and without racial designation on their assignment orders.

Military Discharges

We call for the abolition of racial designations on military discharges. This is in line with our policy on the abolition of segregation in the Armed Forces.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Hospitals

We condemn, without reservation, the continuance of segregation in VA hospitals. We further condemn the expansion of perpetuation of this un-American practice in new hospitals, and hospitals under consideration. This continuing practice is inimical to the best interests of our country, contrary to federal policy, and in definance of the President's expressed position. The President has the sole authority to order

any change he wishes in the administration of VA hospitals.

We therefore call upon the President to issue an immediate cease and desist order to the Veterans' Administration.

We again condemn the continued attempts of organizations and individuals to petition Congress to approve the construction of segregated hospitals for colored veterans. The construction of these hospitals would be contrary to the equitable purpose and intent of the law and would only result in the provision of an inferior medical service to the patients housed therein.

Veterans Benefits

We call upon the veterans administration to assure the availability of all veteran facilities and services, particularly home loans, to all veterans, without regard to race, creed or color.

We call for larger appropriations to the Special Federal Home Lending Fund in order equitably to accommodate veterans who cannot gain loans from private lending institutions, or cannot gain them without discrimination.

Protection of Servicemen From Physical Assaults

We urge the enactment of federal legislation to protect all soldiers from assault by policemen and civilians.

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS TENSIONS

We reaffirm our traditional stand that integration is the only way to remove racial tensions. Science upholds only the idea of individual, rather than group, differences. When people of different segments of the population come to know and understand each other, bitter group tensions (which are emotional rather than rational) will entirely disappear. This will happen when existing civil rights laws are enforced and new ones are made. (We call upon all right thinking people to join us in renewed action toward this end).

Whenever attacks are made against one minority, and are allowed to continue, they soon become a menace to all minorities and are increasingly harmful to those who perpetrate them. Prejudice is a cancer which must be cut out before it destroys those who are afflicted with it. We condemn, and pledge to oppose vigorously any and all forms of anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant,and anti-foreign born feeling, as well as all expressions of anti-Negro feeling in this country. We pledge ourselves to continue the battle for passage of legislation to outlaw all such discriminations and shall take all possible action to end the prejudice against any group.

In the face of present world conditions, appeals to racial, national and/or religious prejudices are destructive of the best interests of humanity and we strongly condemn the responsible persons and governments. We commend those citizens of South Africa who in the 1953 campaign and election openly and vigorously opposed Prime Minister Malan's anti-Colored People and anti-native African restrictive policies and put up and actively campaigned for opposition candidates, though under the vicious prejudicial laws they could not effectively vote for their candidates.

We commend those religious organizations and individuals who, since our 1952 session, have in addition to vigorously and aggressively insisted upon lifting all bars based on color, social background, economic standing or national origin, have implemented these ideals by making their work serve their neighborhoods and, wherever they were in authority, have courageously put into actual effect and operation the policy of racial integration.

As a matter of encouragement, we are glad to report that the request of the 1951 Convention regarding appointment of a committee of ministers to consult with the church secretary and the executive secretary to study the

most effective method of enlisting the more vigorous help of the clergy in the program and work of the Association, which was not implemented prior to the 1952 session, has since that session been implemented and action has been taken which is included in the Internal Affairs Report.

We reaffirm the position of our last year's resolution in regard to unsegregated stage and theatre audiences, the use of racial stereotypes on radio and/or television shows, the movies, and other fields of entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS

Bricker Amendment

We voice our vigorous disapproval of the so-called Bricker Amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the executive branch of government, but which is primarily motivated by conservative anti-civil rights forces of the American Bar Association and Dixiecrats.

Furthermore, we greatly regret the retreat on human rights, genocide, and the rights-of-women conventions of the UN in the unecessary effort to stop the Bricker Amendment. We express hope that the Secretary of State and the Eisenhower Administration take a more unequivocal position against the forces of reaction now so vocal in American life. We are confident that the people of America will support and applaud such courage.

McCarran-Walter Act

Public Law 414 commonly known as the McCarran-Walter Act, continues the inequities of the national origin quota system, long since outmoded. It discriminates against colored people by virtually eliminating immigration from the Caribbean countries. It discriminates against descendents of Asiatics by charging those of half Oriental parentage to Oriental quotas regardless of the country of their birth. It does violence to many basic American and democratic concepts of fair play by failing to provide fair and just procedures and by unnecessarily adding hardships to those seeking to come to our shores.

Therefore, this annual convention of the NAACP asks for revision of the McCarran-Walter legislation in such manner as to eliminate the national origins quota system and other racist-based provisions, and to liberalize its procedures in accordance with fair and equal treatment for all immigrants and prospective immigrants. We support instead the alternative bill of Senators Humphrey and Lehman regarding immigration.

Peace and Imperialism

Imperialism, the rule of one nation by another, either directly or through a satellite or subservient government, is unjust and a threat to world peace. We welcome the steps toward the end of imperialism taken during the past years by the British government in Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, and the Sudan; by our government in the Philippine Islands; and by the Dutch government in Indonesia. We welcome moves toward self-government in Nigeria and West Africa. We call on the French government to follow that example by helping to set up genuinely free governments in Indo-China, in Tunis, and in Morocco. And we call on our government to urge the French to do so. We call upon our government also to use its best offices to help to end economic imperialism at the Suez Canal and in Iran.

We condemn the dangerous racist policies of the Union of South Africa and call upon financial forces such as the International Bank to insist as a prerequisite to further loans or any other financial aid or trade that the

Union of South Africa abandon its persecution of natives, Indian, and British minorities and operate in accord with civilized behavior.

We view with alarm the terrorist methods of the Mau Mau in Kenya. We condemn the terrorist methods used against the Mau Mau and others who fight to abolish colonialism and racism. Africa as the world's largest storehouse of natural resources and as a strategic continent may conceivably determine the future of the world. We ask the United States delegation to the United Nations to initiate a thorough and unbiased study of the struggle for equality by the natives of Africa, and the formation of a program of action to be vigorously and speedily implemented. The grim alternative to such action is either terrorism or surrender in despair to communism—either of which would be disastrous.

Peace and Collective Security

To stop war it is necessary to stop aggression. Nations where political democracy exists and where there are rights of free speech, free press, and assembly, the right to the free exercise of religion, and the right to hold elections with a secret ballot after free discussion, and with competing parties, are the ones less likely to be guilty of aggression because in these nations the common man can make his objections to war and war-like policies felt. To stop aggression, therefore, it is vital to have peace-loving nations, especially those where political democracy exists, agree in advance that an attack on one of them shall be resisted by the united strength of all. Then the rulers of any possible aggressor nation will know that their aggression will be resisted not just by their victims, but by the united strength of all peace-loving nations.

State Department

We recognize today that the dealings of the United States with other countries have become increasingly numerous, thereby necessitating an ever increasing number of our citizens taking government jobs in foreign countries. We urge the placement of this group of Americans without regard to race, color or creed, and that due attention be given to Negroes qualified for State Department work in foreign countries.

International Racial Justice

We are particularly concerned about the fate of such distinguished Africans as Professor Z. K. Mathews and we call upon world opinion to follow with interest what is done by dictator Malan of South Africa in persecuting distinguished, intelligent, unselfish and Christian people who lead the African struggle for freedom.

We condemn the South African government for barring Bishops Frederick Jordan and Howard Primm of the African Methodist Episcopal Church from going to South Africa to preside over their members there.

Fraternal Greetings

We send our warm fraternal greetings to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, West Africa, and to his people in their struggle for independence.

Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska

We condemn the tactics of delay which the 83rd Congress has used to prevent admission of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood.

Foreign Economic Aid

The NAACP endorses the principle of the Mutual Security Administration (formerly the Marshall Plan) and of the Technical Cooperation Administration (formerly Point IV). We urge larger appropriations for economic aid as compared with military aid. Our country cannot hope to remain an island of prosperity in a sea of poverty. It is therefore both sound economics

and true humanitarianism to provide generous economic aid for foreign lands, especially those where political democracy exists, or where they are gaining their freedom from imperialist rule.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Establishment of National Youth Work Committee: RESOLVED, that there be a National Youth Work Committee among the continuing Convention committees organized at the annual convention, and that it be organized to function as follows:

1. That the committee be composed of two adult and two youth representatives from each region. The committee members shall be elected in regional caucus at each annual convention. The committee members shall meet immediately after their election for the purpose of electing a committee chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The national youth secretary shall serve as advisor to the committee.

2. Between conventions, it shall advise and recommend to the national board of directors through the national youth secretary with regard to program and policy matters within the scope of our youth program. At and between conventions, the committee shall appraise the status of our youth program and offer recommendations for its improvement.

It is the spirit of this resolution that at this time the operation of the members of this committee shall be at no expense for travel or sustenance to the national office.

Processing of Membership Cards: WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary that steps be taken to assure faster and more accurate processing of membership cards and eliminating certain criticisms met by some local branches and offering some means of labor-saving for the clerical staff of the national office;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the 44th Annual Convention of the NAACP direct the national membership secretary, upon request of the branch secretary, and upon receipt of membership fees, names, and addresses, at the national office, to send to the local branch secretary membership cards equal to the number of membership fees paid, such cards to be thereafter processed by said branch secretary.

Special Meeting to Promote Minister-NAACP Relationships: The resolutions committee of the Ministers Conference meeting, April 22, in New York City, recommends with respect to policy of the NAACP to national, regional and state meetings with respect to the integration of church groups into their program:

1. That at each national meeting, regional meeting and state meeting, a special meeting for clergymen be set up on par with other public interest groups, namely, labor, lawyers, education, etc.

2. With respect to the Association's annual conventions, it is recommended that a meeting of the clergy be held all day Tuesday prior to the opening of the convention.

3. We urge theological students to join college chapters of the NAACP on campuses where they are in existence; and that in seminaries where no college chapter is in existence, theological students be urged to set up a college chapter of the NAACP.

4. That a special committee of clergymen be appointed to draw up the agenda for the pre-convention meeting at succeeding conventions.

5. That state committees be formed by state conferences from among the clergy that are active in the program of the NAACP, with consultants from those denominations not represented in the active clergy; that these state committees shall furnish advice and cooperation to the church committee of the national board of directors and the church secretary; and that the broad purposes of the committee shall be:

a. To discuss over-all NAACP policy in relation to the program;
b. To interpret the NAACP program to the various denominational groups;
c. To recommend the proper approach to certain denominational groups and problems; and
d. To enable clergymen to augment their ministry by participation in the NAACP program.

National Convention Committee: The Convention Promotion Committee elected by the delegates at the Oklahoma City Convention submits the following recommendations for the future promotion of the National Convention of the NAACP:

1. That the registration fee for each delegate be $3.00.

2. That a mandatory national convention assessment be collected from each branch as follows:

100 members or less	$ 7.50
101-500 members	10.00
501-1000 members	25.00
1001-2000 members	35.00
2001 members and up	50.00
All Youth Councils and College Chapters	3.00

3. That convention dates and sites be set up for two-year periods.

4. That machinery be set in motion to obtain substantial revenue from advertising in souvenir programs and the collection at the final meeting.

5. That a national convention committee be established, consisting of the administrator, the host branch president or his designate, and three persons from the membership-at-large, who for 1953-54 will be selected at the September meeting of the national board of directors.

Ten-Year Fight for Freedom

WHEREAS, Dr. Channing Tobias' challenge to all America to end segregation and discrimination within the next ten years to culminate on the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation has fired the imagination and filled the hopes of all his listeners and opened tremendous possibilities for achievements of civil rights in the next decade.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOVED that in order to implement this dynamic idea, the following steps be taken:

That this convention initiate a ten-year program of intensified effort to complete the job of emancipation so that on the centennial of the Emancipation in 1963 we can truthfully say that the job is done.

This ten-year program to be implemented by a committee composed of the chairmen of the seven (7) regions ot this Convention, representaives of the National Board of Directors, staff officers and one youth from each Region to be elected by this Convention.

We further recommend the launching at the closing meeting of this convention (this Sunday) a "Fighting Fund for Freedom," to which every loyal American will be asked to give his enthusiastic moral and financial support, thereby working for a better America for us all.

Fighting Fund for Freedom: In order to alleviate the present financial crisis in the general fund and to inaugurate the Fighting Fund for Freedom, the following steps should be taken immediately by all branches, youth councils and college chapters of our Association:

1. Increase membership by at least 25 per cent.

2. Make special effort to obtain more $5-$10-$25 and $50 memberships.

3. Get more life memberships.

4. Stage one fund-raising event solely for the national treasury each year.

5. Increase sale of NAACP Christmas seals.

6. Send a substantial contribution from your branch THIS YEAR to the 1953 "Fighting Fund for Freedom" to

press the fight against segregation in American life.

Regional offices and state conferences are urged to utilize their full offices in the immediate inauguration of the above program.

Procedure for Legal Action: BE IT RESOLVED that notice is hereby given of a recommendation to amend the branch constitution of the NAACP at the 1954 annual convention to read as follows:

> That no branch, except in cases of emergency, will enter into any legal case until notice of such proposed case be sent to the state conference, with a copy to the national office; that the state conference and national office will be given progress reports on these legal cases and a final report when the case is closed;
>
> That the legal redress committee of the branches and state conferences file with the national legal staff regular reports concerning the legal work in order that we might be able to keep abreast of this work.

Expansion of Public Relations Facilities: WHEREAS, the media of communication and dissemination of propaganda have greatly increased in complexity and importance, and

WHEREAS, it is essential that an organization such as the NAACP be in position to utilize the most advanced techniques and methods to influence by news, publications, radio, television, etc., as large a part of the population as possible, and

WHEREAS, there is still a very large segment of our population completely unacquainted with the aims and objectives of this organization, which segment would be favorably disposed if it were informed, and

WHEREAS, the forces that seek to maintain and perpetuate racial segregation and discrimination are already organizing to use every possible propaganda technique to "sell" their point of view to the nation and the world,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the national board of directors make every effort to expand the Association's facilities for making more effective use of the methods and procedures for influencing public opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FELICITATIONS

Oppose Amendment to Limit Federal Income Taxes

A quiet, but persistent, effort is being made to pass by action of the state legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution to limit income taxes to not over 25 per cent of a person's income. If this amendment should be adopted it would cripple the U. S. Treasury severely. It would make federal housing, federal aid to the states for welfare purposes, like old age pensions, and federal aid to education, the principles of which have been favored by the NAACP, provided they are not on a segregated basis, practically impossible. This amendment if adopted would force a tremendous shifting of taxes to such measures as sales taxes which let the rich off lightly and bear most heavily on people with low and moderate incomes. For all these reasons we oppose adoption of this amendment and urge our branches and state conferences to act accordingly.

Opposition to Giving Away Our National Assets

The NAACP is opposed to giving away to private industry our national assets, such as atomic energy plants, national forest grazing rights, dams and electric power generating plants built and now owned by the federal government.

Felicitations

We, the delegates to the 44th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wish to express our sincere ap-

preciation to the St. Louis branch for the most efficient manner in which its officers, committee chairmen and members carried out the arrangements for this convention and to the city and people of St. Louis for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality to the delegates.

We wish to extend our thanks to Mayor Raymond R. Tucker and to the police force for the interest shown in the convention and for the courtesies extended to the delegates.

We wish also to express our warm appreciation to the management of Kiel Auditorium which has provided such comfortable and spacious facilities for our sessions, and we wish especially to extend our thanks to the employees of Kiel Auditorium who have so graciously worked long hours to assure the comfort of the delegates.

Further, we wish to commend the St. Louis area newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, newspapers, magazines, and news services throughout the country for their excellent and extensive coverage of the convention.

The local radio and television stations, Station WLIB of New York City, the NBC and Mutual Network also are to be commended for the time which they have devoted to coverage of the convention.

Further, we wish to thank the Pepsi Cola Company and its representatives for having so untiringly served the delegates throughout the convention and for the company's contribution of Pepsi Cola.

To the varied and numerous individuals, organizations and groups who have made our stay in St. Louis a memorable occasion, we wish to express our warmest and most sincere appreciation for their efforts on our behalf.

Fred Hess & Son

HERE IS ONE WAY *to keep the NAACP before the public and to recruit members. This banner—"Join NAACP Now"—was put up by the Atlantic City, New Jersey, branch of the Association and has proved a very effective publicity device.*

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

J. R. Booker
Century Bldg., Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

W. Harold Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 7171

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Thomas L. Berkley & Associates
2975 Sacramento St., Berkeley 2
Telephone: Berkeley 1-7417

Joseph Landisman
413 Tenth St., Richmond
Telephone: Beacon 4-4782

Thomas G. Neusom
1111 E. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 6149

Matthews & Williams
303-308 Blodgett Bldg.
2510 Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephones: ADams 1-9737; 1-6712

Lionel J. Wilson
Adeline & Alcatraz Sts. Berkeley
Telephone: OLympic 2-8976

Vaughns & Yonemura
(Geo. R. Vaughns & Mas Yonemura)
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 20
Telephone: Twinoaks 3-9688

CONNECTICUT

Jack Stock
1115 Main St., Bridgeport 3
Telephone: 5-1187

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
Suite 200 Walden Bldg., Atlanta 3
28 Butler St., NE
Telephone: Walnut 3536

ILLINOIS

William Henry Huff
6532 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago 37
Telephone: NOrmal 7-6800

George N. Leighton
123 West Madison St., Chicago 2
Telephone: FRanklin 2-1106

William R. Ming, Jr.
123 West Madison St., Chicago 2
Telephone: FRanklin 2-1106

Loring B. Moore
123 W. Madison, Chicago 2
Telephone: FRanklin 2-1106

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Mattocks Bldg.,
Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444; Talbot 1791

MARYLAND

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1506 Penn Ave., Baltimore 17
Telephones: MAdison 2091-2617

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TEmple 1-1748

Floyd H. Skinner
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Grand Rapids 2
Telephones: GLendale 5-7639; 6-1464

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Logan W. McWilson
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Telephone: MArket 3-1779

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Telephone: CHerry 1-3955

PENNSYLVANIA

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
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SOUTH CAROLINA

John B. Culbertson
New City Curb Market Bldg.
P. O. Box 1325, Greenville
Telephone: 2-7361; 2-7362

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
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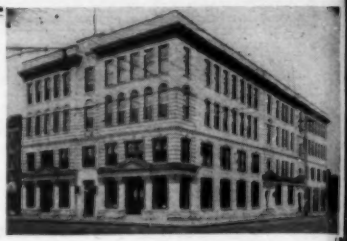

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